NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXI. No. 23153. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent. abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIRST SPECIAL AREA IN SHANGHAI

NOTICE
No. 6434

in Re—
APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE
of
The Late Franck Vodrazka alias Frantisek Vodrazka

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that:

WHEREAS Mrs. Paraskovia Dormidontovna Konovalova Vodrazka has filed a petition with this Court for issuance to her of letters of administration for the above-mentioned Estate, stating in essence that the petitioner is the relict of the late Franck Vodrazka alias Frantisek Vodrazka, a Czekoslovakian, who died on May 13th, 1939, in Shanghai, China, at the age of 48, leaving a cash deposit with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China Ltd., Shanghai Branch, (amounting up to May 13, 1939, to CNC$3012.25) which estate is to be administered by the petitioner in accordance with the law.

NOW THEREFORE publication hereof is made in the newspaper to notify the public that whosoever objects to such petition, shall file such objection with this Court within the period commencing from the first day of the publication till the end of another twenty days after stopping the publication. If no objection has been filed within the above specified period of time, this Court will forthwith grant Letters of Administration of the said Estate.

June 28, 1939.

-1044

SHANGHAI POWER CO.

It has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Company that the temporary surcharge to be added to the bills of Ordinary Consumers for consumption periods ending in the month of August, 1939, will be 49.24 per cent, instead of the former 32.50 per cent.

R. G. WOODHEAD,
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

July 24, 1939.

10456

SHANGHAI POWER CO.

In connection with the increased surcharge which will become effective for consumption periods ending in the month of August, 1939, the Company wishes to point out that such increase is necessitated by the effect of the heavy fall in exchange which occurred during June upon its operating expenses, approximately 75 per cent of which have to be paid for in foreign currencies.

The cost of coal, which is the Company's major item of expense, was more than 200 per cent higher for the month of June, 1939, than it was for June, 1937. The Company's coal costs represent approximately 67 per cent of its total operating costs. Since July 1, 1938, the Company has been obliged to pay in foreign currencies for all of its coal supplies.

While the cost of coal is the Company's vital problem, it may be mentioned that the increase in other operating expenses has resulted in an over-all increase of over 120 per cent in the Company's total operating expenses for June, 1939, as compared with June, 1937.

R. G. WOODHEAD,
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

July 24, 1939.

10457

NOTICE

Owing to further depreciation of the Chinese Dollar we are compelled to increase the price of Coca-Cola by 40 cents and other Sweet Waters by 5 cents per dozen as from July 24, 1939.

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Cricket Club Flannel Dance
Shanghai's Second Typhoon
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" and Sunday PICTORIAL SECTION are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

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To-day's Events

JULY

25 First naval engagement in China-Japan war (1894)
25 German gunboat Iltis lost in typhoon (1896)
25 Louis Blériot flew English Channel (1909)

Coming Events

JULY

27 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel. 12.30
29 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30

AUGUST

1 B.U.S.L.C. G'den. Party., 425 Haig, 5.15
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10 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30

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"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement

Average number of paid copies sold Daily in April to June 1939:

10,647

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for April to June 1939.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the months of April, May and June, 1939, was ten thousand six hundred and forty-seven copies, exclusive of 'trees' and vouchers."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

July 7, 1939.

The average daily circulation for the first quarter, January to March, 1939, was 10,345 copies.

WHAT BECOMES

of all the pins in the world eventually? asks a correspondent. It is difficult to say as they are pointed in one direction and headed in another. The financial headache caused by the home being burnt or burgled can be avoided by adequate FIRE AND BURGLARY insurance.

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10002

Today's News

World Radio Page 2

North-China Daily News

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1. A prize of $10 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best snapshots every fortnight ending October 1.
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4. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 2¼ x 2¼ inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
5. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot must be filled in and **must accompany each photograph submitted.** Name or nom de guerre must be written in pencil on the back of the snapshot.
6. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
7. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and, to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

The Currency Scheme:

Not Quite So Simple

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The suggestion that the S. M. C. should consider introducing a local dollar with a stable exchange value is one worth considering, but I doubt whether the project is so simple as it may appear at first sight. To introduce a new currency is not difficult. The Federal Reserve Bank of North China did so last year, and the Hua Hsing Bank of Mokkew did so this year. The first is now nominally worth ½d and the second 6d but they are not exchangeable for those amounts of sterling. If one could do so, there would be a rush on those banks and such reserves of sterling as they may have would be exhausted in a very short time, and they would become absolutely valueless.

The danger is that the same would apply to the new S. M. C. dollar. Everyone would want to get rid of it in exchange for sterling, while none would want to exchange sterling for it.

The whole question teems with difficulties but in its essentials it is one of supply and demand. If the supply of (shall we call them) Kung Poo dollars just meets the demand for them their value will remain stationary. If however there is a surplus of K. P. dollars over the demand their value will go down. Will there be any demand for K. P. dollars? This might be answered by a consideration of the reasons why the National Dollar has depreciated so much and so rapidly. The demand for it, which comes from exporters has rapidly diminished. It has almost ceased, because the supply of goods available for export has almost ceased. Most of the China ports are either closed or cut off from their hinterlands. Meanwhile the supply of goods coming into China has not diminished to nearly the same extent.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the reasons for the depreciation of the National Dollar but this is the basic reason and this applies at all times. There are of course special factors that complicate the problem at the present time but so long as imports and exports balance, that is to say, so long as exporters provide a demand for dollars which is equal to the supply forthcoming from importers, the overseas value of the China dollar remains constant. (In this case incidentally the reason is not the same as that for the depreciation of the mark or the rouble after the Great War. They were due to the excessive supply of those currencies caused by overworking the Government printing presses).

Now, unless the S. M. C. is able to discover some method of obtaining a supply of sterling to provide a stabilization fund for its dollar that is sufficient to stand the strain of constant depletion to meet its sterling commitments, it must arrange that imports and exports within the territory in which its dollar circulates must balance.

The British Government, or the British, French and U. S. A. governments might be willing to provide such a widow's cruse of sterling, but I doubt it.

The alternative is less unlikely, but a brief survey of the chief factors of the problem will show how appallingly difficult it is.

The Japanese Government which has complete control over trade within the Empire has stabilized the Yen at ½d but at the cost of suffocating restrictions, and even so, has been unable to maintain its value (in the face of a heavy import surplus) over all the territory in which the Yen is current. In Shanghai and all other places where an open market exists, its value has fallen to between 4d and 6d.

Hongkong has been more successful in maintaining the Hongkong Dollar at 1/3d but conditions there have been much more favourable than in Shanghai. The surplus of imports has not existed. It is a restricted territory completely under the control of a single undisputed authority and it is an economic unit not forming part of the adjacent areas within the boundaries of the Chinese Customs administration.

Shanghai is in a very different position. The S. M. C. has not complete control by any means over the area nominally under its jurisdiction. It does not control Imports and Exports or the Customs within its borders. It does not control the banks or the Courts which would enforce the administration of its regulations, and it certainly does not control the area outside its boundary which would come within the territory using its currency. Furthermore it is probable that if it did attempt to extend its control over these essentials to a stable note issue it would meet with active opposition.

But we need not, because of the obvious difficulties, abandon consideration of the suggestion. There may be a way out. The first step is a close study of the economics of the problem, that is to say, a study of the Shanghai import/export figures, to see whether it is possible for Shanghai to pay its way as a separate economic unit.

Then there are the political aspects to consider, that is, the reactions of the Chinese and Japanese and other governments concerned to the suggestion.

It is unthinkable that Shanghai, one of the largest communities in the world, should be ruined without every effort to save it from destruction, and I would agree with you that it is one of the first duties of the S. M. C. to devote its attention to the problem.

Polycon.

Shanghai, July 24.

Another Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The collapse in our currency has created widespread surprise and dismay and will bring much greater hardship in its train than has yet been experienced. Neither Government officials, bankers, financial experts nor newspapers have offered any guidance or warned us of what was coming—apart from the laughable pronunciamentos of Chungking spokesmen who still blandly assure us that all is well in this best of financial worlds.

In trying to understand what is happening it is essential to note that the fall of the dollar is not a phenomenon of inflation, the usual cause of currency troubles in other countries; of which the classical example is the German mark. There has been, as far as we know, no excessive issue of banknotes—in fact, there seems to be a shortage of this useful commodity. But there are other ways of sapping the value of a paper currency, such as consuming the metallic reserve behind it. China has been forced, by the exigencies of war, to buy from abroad enormous quantities of war material for the greater part of which she has had to pay in the only liquid assets at her disposal, the silver and foreign exchange constituting the backing for her note issue. This fact has been glossed over time and again, but it is clear enough that had her reserves been intact there would have been no need for the £10 million Stabilization Fund established a few months ago.

Incredible though it seems, the whole of this fund has apparently vanished in the effort to maintain the dollar at a fictitious figure, a species of bluff which can only be worked if coupled with rigorous measures of control inapplicable to China under present conditions. In fact there has not even been any effective curb on speculators who are one of the principal beneficiaries.

Now that the damage has been done, is there any way to stop the rot, or will the dollar depreciate indefinitely? The sane and honest course, it seems to me, is to cut the loss, face the facts (much as a voluntary bankrupt does) and make a new start. At fourpence to the dollar, a note issue of $1,800 million is equal to only £30 million. Such a fund would provide China with a 100 per cent. backing for her currency and make it as strong as Sterling. In practice, a much smaller sum would suffice, for once it was definitely known, and believed, that it was really stabilized the outflow of capital would first cease and then be reversed; the balance of trade would tend to move strongly in the opposite direction at the low rate of exchange and we would once more have a dependable currency. It would be *a sine qua non* that all government banknotes would be accepted for the purchase of exchange whether tendered by Japanese interests or others, however unpalatable such a course may be.

I am not proposing a panacea for China's ills nor presuming to prescribe as a competent physician. My modest aim is simply to point out that the emergency is by no means necessary or inevitable or irremediable and that the commonly expressed fear that "the dollar will go to nothing" has no basis in the facts as far as they are ascertainable. The interests at stake are immense and affect the well-being of millions. Surely we are entitled to effective measures instead of the blatherings of Government spokesmen, of which the most astonishing instance to date is the remark that when, twenty years ago, the pound sterling was worth only four Dollars Mex. this caused no anxiety in Great Britain! Since when has the Chinese dollar been the yardstick for the currencies of the great countries of the world?

Having miscalculated very badly and dropped £10 million down the drain, the British and Chinese governments may well find another ten or twenty millions to peg the dollar at somewhere around its true worth. The risk will be negligible and the benefits immense.

S.

Shanghai, July 24.

Life After Death:

A Misleading Statement

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—May I be granted some valuable space in these columns to say that the contention of your correspondent N.A.P. that those who turn to their Bible for information on the subject of life after death "will receive answers to all their queries" is a definitely misleading statement.

As any one who has read through the Scriptures knows, the Bible reveals practically nothing on the state of the soul beyond the veil, indeed, so little is mentioned that men have resorted to numerous speculations regarding the intermediate state—from those held by the annihilationists on one extreme to those held by the reincarnationists on the other.

Regarding what the Bible says about life after death, I feel I cannot do better than to quote certain passages from the work of a very learned student of Scripture, "Earth's Earliest Ages," by the late G. H. Pember, M.A.

> The Bible never enters into particulars of the intermediate state: it does not, like the Koran, group together all that is pleasing to the gross earthly senses, and hold up the picture as the prize for him that overcometh: it does not unfold the nature of that which is provided for us between death and resurrection: nay, it even seems, as we shall presently show, to give a conclusive reason for its reserve. It merely tells us that we shall have rest, comfort, and the presence of Him whom our soul loves: it only reveals that on the very day of death we shall find ourselves in Paradise, the beautiful garden of the Lord, and then its direct information ceases.
>
> Paul knew something of it: for he was caught up alive into the Third Heaven, and into Paradise. (II Corinthians, xii, 1-7). Yet instead of satisfying our curiosity, he tells us that it would be impossible to do so, for that he heard unspeakable words which "it is not lawful for a man to utter." We are thus positively forbidden to pry into the matter. A full knowledge of the bliss which will soon be ours would so occupy our mind, and unfit us for our daily duties, that God would be compelled to visit us with far more heavy and painful affliction than is necessary now. Indeed, when Paul returned to earth, he was so elated by what he had experienced, so thoroughly unstrung for this lower life by his short taste of that which is to come, that he would have been incapacitated for further service in this world had not God brought him down to his former level by a painful affliction, a thorn in the flesh, a messenger of Satan to buffet him. In mercy, then, this knowledge is withheld from us. And into which of the great Father's arrangements can we ever penetrate far without discovering that He is love?

Biblia.

Shanghai, July 24.

Vacation in Japan:

Foreigners Well Protected

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I am hereby responding to the article "Holiday Making" found in your esteemed paper on July 19 and I particularly wish to call the attention of the readers that I am writing for the benefit of all foreigners contemplating a trip to Japan.

Needing a Holiday does not state concretely the reason why he is doubtful of the safety in going to Japan, but I presume that he is afraid by his own conception or by misleading rumours regarding Japanese treatment of foreigners which are absolutely without foundation, that he might be mistreated due to the present grave situation. If my presumption is not mistaken, it is indeed a regret that he should hold such a conception. It is absurd to think even for a moment that my people will mistreat a Foreigner going to Japan for a pleasure trip. Take the foreigners living in Japan, for instance; they are given all the protection needed and are enjoying a peaceful life. How long the present situation in the Far East may last you may rest assured that foreigners will be well protected and every possible hospitality will be extended to make their stay in the country comfortable.

Indeed, regulations have become more strict but I hope you will understand that this is unavoidable under the present situation.

You will no doubt be fully convinced of the above upon your visit to Japan.

A Staff of a Japanese Tourist Organization.

Shanghai, July 21.

Dog's Weights:

Difference of Two Breeds

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Herewith the particulars required by Tony.

They are taken from the "Standard of Points" of the breeds concerned.

Great Danes

Average height at shoulder ...	29 in.
Weight, dogs.	Minimum 120 lb.
Weight, bitches	Minimum 100 lb.
(Excessive weight to be avoided)	

St. Bernards

Average height at shoulder ...	29 in.
Weight, dogs.	170 to 210 lb.
Weight, bitches	160 to 190 lb.

The heaviest weight I can find recorded is that of the St. Bernard "Princess Florence" at 223 lbs.

Innisfail.

Shanghai, July 24.

Hair Dye:

Merits of Carrot-Juice

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I would be interested in learning something about the merits, if any, as well as other particulars, regarding carrot juice as a "black" hair dye. Can someone oblige?

Mary Ann.

Shanghai, July 24.

Usage of Stamps:

An Enquiry Answered

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I had a little dispute with the management of the Rue Massenet Post Office when I presented a local registered letter with ten one-cent stamps. I was exceedingly surprised to see them refuse to accept my letter at first, but finally submitting, telling me that under no circumstances they will accept such a letter next time.

Could any of your readers, acquainted with Post Office Regulations, enlighten my mind whether they were right to act in the way they did, when they themselves furnish the public with one-cent change and refuse to accept the same in payment, or whether there are any rules governing such claim.

Correspondent.

Shanghai, July 24.

***It is pointed out by a high official of the Post Office that one regulation of the Post Office is to affix the stamp on the upper right corner of the envelope where there is not enough room for 10 stamps. The reason why the Post Office provides stamps of various denominations is to enable the public to use them as the regulations require. One who uses 10 one-cent stamps for a letter instead of one 10-cent stamp is wasting public funds, for, it is pointed out, to print a one-cent stamp costs as much as the money needed for printing a 10-cent stamp. He is also wasting the energy of the postal employee who has to stamp 10 times instead of one.—Ed.

Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News" of July 25, 1869

From Foochow:—A very large business has been transacted here lately, and probably not less than 240,000 chests have been bought since the beginning of the market. A whole fleet of vessels are full, and will leave during the present week. Teas are rather higher in price than they were, but some of the cheapest produce of the past ten years has been lately bought. The market is now all but cleared of any parcels possessing quality. Good tea has been bought at from thirteen to fifteen pence, and in the absolute cheapness of the article lies the only safety, for we are now going ahead as fast as we ever did in the calamitous season of 1868 and 1869. The only thing in our favour on this score is that we delayed a month in shipping off, but now we have got to work, there is no doubt that just as overwhelming a quantity will reach London a month later, as we ever sent. How the Home trade will take the tea off in such enormous quantities as we have sent, is indeed a serious question—the fact would appear to be that they cannot, to meet plainly a hard fact.

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Manager for China

The 9.10 From Manchuli

An Interesting Account of the World's Most Exciting Rail Journey

TWICE a week, at 9.10 of a morning, there pulls out from Manchuli, on the Manchukuo border, one of the world's most remarkable trains—the Trans-Siberian express, says Lawrence Impey in the "Daily Mail."

I have just travelled home from Peking to London by this exciting overland route, and my diary of the trip has some strange entries now I come to look back on it. Here's a sample:

We are a motley gathering as we leave Manchoukuo, Mostly women, some with children, wives or daughters of men who are remaining in Dairen, Tienstin, Shanghai, or Hongkong, to watch their business interests at this critical time. One or two among us are business men dashing to London, Paris, or Berlin to inform our office headquarters of conditions in the Far East. We have our baggage turned topsy-turvy by the Manchoukuo Customs officials, and now submit to the same critical examination at the hands of the Soviet "comrades."

What they expect to find in it is hard to imagine, as the items which attract most attention are a book of family snapshots and any form of personal letters, which they endeavour to read with the utmost interest. Money, of course, is counted and recounted and entered on an official form signed by both parties. And then we change our sterling at the rate of 12 roubles to the £—1s. 8d. per route at frontier value.

One unfortunate woman has unguardedly allowed her porters to carry a box of chocolates, a tennis racket, a thermos flask, a cake, a bag of orangs, plus her suit-cases, and protests bitterly at a bill of 12s. for porterage.

We who are wiser festoon ourselves with packages. A police officer from Hongkong strides manfully along with a dozen bottles of beer in one hand and a supply of whisky and gin dangling from the other. He will have the laugh on us later, when we get to Soviet Russia, where beer costs 5s. 6d. a bottle and is unbelievably bad at that.

A Woman Alone

We sort ourselves into our compartments, and fresh complications arise. A British woman is alone in a compartment, as also is a British man. Soviet authority swoops down on this waste of space and demands that they share a coupé.

The suggestion is bitterly opposed by the woman. The Soviet reply, "In that case we may have to put a Russian man in your coupé at some stage of the journey; you had better put up with your fellow-countryman." To which the woman, confusing the issue, skilfully counters, "A Frenchman or a German or a Russian conceivably, but an Englishman never. It would get all round town, and my reputation would be ruined for ever."

This diplomatic evasion bewilders the Soviet, who retire to consider the matter, and finally compromise by producing a Russian woman with two children, all three to occupy the upper bunk.

The train departs well behind time, but no body seems to care and presently we go along to the dining-car. Here we produce food coupons bought outside Russia, which entitle us to a meal at reduced rates.

Caviare—With Luck

There are even two categories of tickets obtainable, the better grade entitling us to caviare with our meal, supposing there is any. Today our luck is in, and the caviare is forthcoming, enabling up to look down our noses at the passengers whose tickets do not entitle them to it.

But, to our astonishment, the proletariat are up and coming, and not only caviare but champagne is on the menu of three officers at the next table. Awed by this extravagance, we whisper to each other that they must get a rebate or a pass, the more so when we discover that the champagne costs £3 10s. a bottle.

But the three officers seem quite happy, and at the end of the meal they produce wads of notes and pay up in the normal manner, which leaves us more bewildered than ever, particularly when we are told that a colonel gets only 1,000 roubles or so per month.

£16 a Pair of Shoes

The whole way across Russia this problem of prices arises to confuse and aggravate us. Milk at the wayside stations costs 1s. 8d. a pint, and even bread is about 1s. 6d. a loaf. Cabbage is selling at 10s. a lb., a pair of shoes cost £16, and no one outside the Army wears boots which are fit to be seen. Women's dresses must be fantastically dear, for we cannot find a single well-dressed woman—by European standards—during the whole of our journey.

There is, however, a vast improvement in conditions all along the line since my last trip in 1937. Roads are being built, houses are going up everywhere, cars and lorries are to be seen at all the larger stations. The crops are better, there are cattle in the fields, and peasants are working on the land which was untilled before.

Much of this is probably accounted for by the new Soviet policy of sending divisions out to the East together with their womenfolk, and allotting to them on arrival certain tracts of land, which they are encouraged to cultivate for their own benefit.

Troops Trek to the East

Six months ago there were said to be at least half a million Russian soldiers in Eastern Siberia. And to judge by our own experience, this number has been largely augmented recently. During the four days which our train takes to cross Siberia we pass on the average three trains an hour proceeding eastwards and carrying munitions, aeroplane parts, tanks, lorries, and motor-launches fitted with light armaments. To this must be added one cavalry and one infantry division, plus various auxiliary troops.

It seems that the Soviet authorities intend Siberia to be a self-contained military area, for the railway from Manchuria to Omsk is double track, with tunnels and bridges doubled throughout, while between Omsk and Moscow a considerable proportion is still only single track.

Moscow itself is improved out of recognition since my first visit in 1930, when the streets were full of enormous potholes, the buildings tumbledown, the shops empty, and the population wore an expression of despair.

Now the boulevards are in good order, most of the buildings have been either renovated or pulled down to make room for workmen's flats, while the shops have, at any rate, something to sell, though the prices seem so prohibitive that one wonders how anyone can afford to buy.

Send to Poland for Food

We go to the opera, which is not only excellently produced but crowded to capacity at prices ranging from £2 down to 10s. At the best hotel in town Soviet citizens are lunching and dining, although a plate of soup costs 5s. and a portion of meat and potatoes 8s.

At the British Embassy I am told that if they want to give a special dinner party they have to order the meal from an hotel in Warsaw and send a messenger into Poland to bring it.

A newspaper correspondent who dines with me says the eggs which compose our omelette cost 1s. 6d. each, the carrots likewise. That, with black bread and coffee imported from abroad, composes our meal.

By special arrangement with the Soviet authorities, foreigners resident in Moscow are allowed to bring in an occasional hamper with drinks, tinned goods, and fruit, and this is really the only thing which enables them to carry on.

A New Outlook

The foreigners who discuss the situation with me all express the opinion that the Soviet outlook has greatly changed during the last two years, and that Communism in its original form is nearly extinct. They also agree that the movement of troops and munitions eastwards into Siberia indicates that Moscow intends so enter the triple alliance with France and Great Britain, whatever demands may be put forward during the negotiations.

The Government, I am told, have executed during the past two years nearly 60 per cent. of their senior officers, so it is doubtful how efficient the army which is trekking to the East may prove to be.

WORLD RADIO

The following table shows the Shanghai times at which *news* is broadcast in the principal countries of the world, together with the wave-length and frequencies used. We shall be glad to receive comment or suggestions from listeners, which should be addressed or telephoned to the Radio Editor of the "North-China Daily News" (Tel. 11055).

PLACE	P.M. (SHAL TIME)	METRES	CYCLES
London*	(Trans.2) 6.45-10.00	16.84	17.81
	(Trans.3) 10-12.15	16.84	17.81
	12.15 1 a.m.	16.86	17.79
Paris	7	19.68	15.25
Rome	5.30 9.30 12	25.40	11.81
	7	16.83	17.82
Berlin	3 8 10	16.89	19.63
San Fran.	8.30 10.30	31.48	9.53
Manila	6.30 11	31.35	9.57
Melbourne	5.15 8.30 9.20	31.32	9.58
Tokyo	1 2 3.30 4.30 10 11	25.42	11.80
Hongkong	1.30 9.15	31.49	9.52
Chungking	7.20 10	31.49	8.52

*Afternoon BBC Programme

6.45 "Sing-Song," BBC Revue Chorus
8.20 Cricket Test Match: England *v.* W. Indies, commentary
8.35 "How Pleasant to Know Mr. Lear," scenes from his life.
9.15 News
9.30 "Empire Exchange," talk
9.45 Sports news and markets
10.00 Cricket Test Match: England *v.* W. Indies commentary
10.30 "Noah's Ark," new parlour game
11.00 "The Thirty-Nine Steps," Episode 1
11.30 Cricket Test Match, summary of play
12.00 News

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In Rear Salesroom—Now On View
To-day, Tuesday, July 25, 1939 at 9.30 a.m.
Electric motors, heaters, watt meters, iron and wood beds, lamps, shoes, sewing machines, suit cases, books, magazines, trunks, ukelele, baby's go-carts, Brass and glass ware, gentlemen's and lady's clothing, Household Furniture, etc.,

In Main Salesroom—Now On View
To-morrow, Wednesday, July 26, 1939, at 9.30 a.m.
Axminster carpets and rugs, stair carpets, double spring couches and arm chairs, day beds, blackwood side tables and stools, brass mounted Korean chest, ceiling fans, golf clubs, electric toaster, electric razor, camera, silver tea spoons, electric radiator, geysers, filters, writing desks, desk chairs, bookcases, filing cabinets, modern style oakwood dining room and bedroom furniture, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, silver ware and curio cabinets, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, chairs, stools, washstands, screens, iron and wooden bedsteads, mattresses, kitchen tables, cupboards, ice chests, meat safes, coal boxes, stair mattings, etc., also
1 "Eduard Seiler" Fine tone upright piano, 1 "Gilfillan" 5-tube radio 220v. 6 Ultramar Entostats to Exterminate Flying Pests 110/220v. (table model)

In Cargo Salesroom—Now On View
To-morrow, Wednesday, July 26, 1939, at 2.30 p.m.
296 coils Hoop Iron, telephone wire, lead types, meters, ammeters, compressed paper pulleys, glassware, roofing felt, Metallic-X, arc lamps, duplicating machine, knitting machine, tuscany goods, straw hats, lipsticks, American carbon paper, American made ice cream cups, glass jars, globes and shades, New Zealand milk, motor car tools, bicycle tyres, spunsilk and cottonyarn samples, wash basin, Vitreous China cups for W.C.'s screws, carboys with iron mentle, empty tins, etc.

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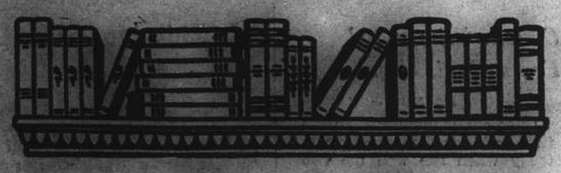

THE BOOK PAGE

Problems Well Presented

THE LABYRINTH OF EUROPE By Michael Burn. Methuen, London. 12/6.

Before attempting to read this book take a look at the sketch map which occupies the inside of the front cover and the first fly-leaf. You will then see what is meant by the title used by Mr. Burn. Spend a little time on it, and unless you already know the outlines of the various states, countries, territories, or whatever you like to call them, which go to form the continent of Europe, try and get them impressed on your mind; it will help you to appreciate what follows.

Mr. Burn is a journalist, and, we are told, a London journalist. There is journalism and journalism, and if the journalist is a good journalist it doesn't much matter whether he is of London or elsewhere. It doesn't take long—one need read no more than the first chapter—to find out that Mr. Burn is a journalist of no mean order. How he came to secure them we are not told, but we are asked (on the dust cover of the book) to note the fact that Mr. Burn had during the last three years (the book was first published in April of this year), and particularly during the September 1938 crisis, exceptional opportunities as a "London" journalist, engaged exclusively on foreign affairs, to watch the development of British policy, such as it is.

Suspicion of Youth

One suspects Mr. Burn of being a comparatively young man, prepared to look critically at the doings and sharply to comment upon the omissions and misdoings of his elders, and not prepared, merely because something is done or something is left undone by older men in authority over us, to agree that, whilst it seems "a bit rum" to him, he supposes it must be all for the best or the "old boys" would not have done it or not have left it undone, as the case may be, as they could not be such colossal asses as not to have known this or foreseen that.

We undoubtedly have here a book by a young or at any rate a youngish man. On this assumption it is not inconceivable that a certain prejudice may arise in the minds of some readers. We have not all, unfortunately perhaps, as yet subscribed to the cult of the younger man for the job. I say a prejudice, I mean a prejudice engendered by the idea that the young man's views may be a bit intolerant, he may be a bit of a know-all, and what he says should have just a grain of salt added. Never could a greater mistake be made in Mr. Burn's case. From first to last, whether he is discussing the aims and ambitions of the Dictator states (in which I include Russia), or arguing the "pros" and "cons" of the possibilities of peace by appeasement: whether he is writing about foreign affairs, neither pure nor simple, or home affairs, which are also neither, or whether he is dealing with the Far East (of which we find too little), America or propaganda, there is not to be found any undue intolerance nor merely destructive criticism, as is so often the case, but, on the contrary, we find a really good understanding of the problems presented and a genuine businesslike manner of regarding them.

Debate After Munich

The author's comments on the debate which followed the Prime Minister's return from Germany and the signing of the Munich agreement are trenchant, but few will disagree. They are too long to quote in full, but a few, taken at random, will convey their tenor:

> On 2 October last year a debate began in the House of Commons the occasion of which would in the eighteenth century have inspired speeches fit for the recitation of posterity.
>
> * * *
>
> It was not too much to expect that those who had to draw the curtain on this disturbing episode would do it in style.
>
> * * *
>
> A debate launched with such associations, amid so streng a clash of admiration and anxiety, relief and doubt, ought surely to have been historic. Its importance did not have to be exaggerated to make it so.
>
> * * *
>
> The moment was spacious enough without enlargement, not by reason of what had happened, though that was significant enough, but by reason of what lay ahead. A new stage in British policy had begun, that was obvious. People were therefore inclined to hope that the debate would lay visions before them, rather than strew laurels behind them. They were disappointed, and many left with heavy misgivings for the future.
>
> * * *
>
> All who listened to the debate agreed that the best speeches were made by the old politicians who were likely soon to be either dead or in retirement. No new planets broke into the firmament. No one arose with the future sparkling in his hands; this vacancy was all the more to be lamented in so bleak and precarious a present. Whatever light the debate shed upon British foreign policy, it cast up in malevolent relief the blank meagreness of talent among those presumably next to be promoted.

Fruitless Spending

Talking of the way in which the country had been misled as to the true state of affairs with regard to England's armaments and fighting services, and particularly her strength in the air, he goes on to recall something which has been all too readily forgotten. He says,

> Last autumn showed the nation how successfully their money had been spent. They found themselves in a state of unpreparedness which was the laughing-stock and delight of hostile powers and the despair of allies. They may then have recalled the optimism on this very subject publicly vented by one or two Ministers at moments when the words were not expected to be put to the test.

Views on Russia

I must not go on quoting, but in view of what has recently been happening anent a pact with Soviet Russia, perhaps I may be forgiven one more:

> I do not share the optimistic view that Great Britain is threatened only by Germany, Italy, and Japan. The danger from them is merely the most immediate and most direct, overshadowing another more insidious, less blatant, and in the long run quite as likely to succeed. At present we are on tolerant terms with the Soviet Union; if the Fascist Powers persist in chasing the world farther and farther down the Gadarene slope, Great Britain will presumably seize whatever rope she can to keep her hold, even if it is Russia and one that might ultimately hang her. We must be grateful for any Power which is not preparing, as far as we can guess to invade our territory, as Russia is not; but we must keep our eyes on countries which contemplate not invasion, but an internal undermining of our strength, as Russia does.

When Mr. Burn comes to deal with the Far East he tackles the various problems which confront Great Britain in the clearest terms, and as they are related to European affairs. This book was written before Japan had come out in "full blast" with her anti-British policy. Mr. Burn points out in terms quite incontrovertible that the British Government can have no illusions as to Japanese aims, and should have no illusions as to the ultimate fate of British interests in China whether Japanese or Chinese eventually come out on top.

A great many books have been written dealing with the interminable crises which have arisen during the last few years, but I confidently state that Mr. Burn's book is outstanding, is far better than some of the recent best sellers, and will give anybody who reads it a real insight, not only into the Labyrinth of Europe, but into the tortuous maze of world policies and politics.—R.F.C.M.

Christian Art in China

LE ORIGINI DELL'ARTE CRISTIANA CINESE (1583-1640). By The Rev. Fr. P. Pasquale M. D'Elia, S.J. Reale Accademia D'Italia. Lire 50.

Some years ago a foreign ambassador in China, having given a reception to some distinguished Chinese diplomats and bankers, unrolled a silk picture he had received from a friend in Peiping. The guests, while admiring the feminine figure, all exclaimed "That's a very fine picture of Kwang Yin." The ambassador was dismayed, as the picture was intended to represent the Blessed Virgin Mary, a historically real Hebrew woman.

The very interesting book just published by the Rev. Fr. D'Elia, S.J., is concerned with this question of representing in a Chinese way the historical personages and events of the Bible and the Gospels. He shows how he found a book, dating from the seventeenth century, in which a collection of religious pictures, already edited in Europe, had been copied in a Chinese way by a Chinese artist for the Christians of his country.

An Important Question

A similar trend has developed recently in the Far East and in other countries—Java, India, etc. Father D'Elia quite rightly says that this is not a "new idea." *Nihil sub sole novum.* Many interesting particulars are given concerning the sacred pictures brought to China by Fr. Ricci and his colleagues, while many Chinese painters of those times are quoted.

St. Luca

The eminent sinologist gives his documents and abstains from any comment, but the reader feels that the very important question of the reality of the humanity of Christ, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, etc., should not be diminished while painting these holy personages as Africans or Australians, etc. Nobody in Europe would accept the painting of the Japanese and Chinese martyrs as Europeans — though no objection would be raised against the decorative details of the background.

Truth and Beauty

While perusing the interesting pages and looking at the fine reproductions of the book under review, one understands quite easily that a Chinese artist, trying to copy some foreign pictures, gave to them, sometimes but not always, an original and local touch, just as the famous Italian painters represented the Blessed Virgin Mary as a beautiful (not always very inspiring) girl of Florence or Venice. Many people have rightly objected to this practice, while admiring the "human side of the production" and the various landscapes not to be found in the country where these holy persons spent a real human life. Here, as in many things, *in medio stat virtus.* The fact related at the beginning of this short review is worth remembering, if the art of painting historical personages is to join the *verum* and the *pulchrum* into *unum.*—L.S.T.

Penguin Specials

Two books which have been written for the Penguin Specials are "The New German Empire," by Dr. F. Borkenau, and "Microbes by the Million" by Dr. Hugh Nicol, of Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, a most interesting and practical book for the microbe enthusiast, embodying many experiments. Microbes in the home, the soil and garden, microbes as sources of perfume, drugs, dyes and food—microbes of every kind, good and bad, are dealt with most pleasantly by Dr. Nicol. It is comforting to learn that ironing is an effective method of achieving practical sterilization of linen and similar material, according to American investigations.

> ....Smells, while they may be an indication of microbe activity, never carry microbes, deadly or otherwise; consequently a merely bad smell cannot cause physical disease. If you have a fear that smells cause disease, banish the smell by all means, but banish the fear also.

This should cheer dwellers in Shanghai.

New Fiction

Miss Dorothy Quentin's "**Brave Enterprise**" (Ward Lock, London. Colonial Edition 3/6) is a romance of an island in the Southern Seas. A very beautiful orphan girl takes a job as nurse to the motherless child of a copra planter. The widower was doubtful — but his child took to her more than to the middle-aged applicants. And so the three set off together, and a pleasant journey they had in a big liner via the Panama Canal, changing to a smaller ship for the last stage. The ports and hotels en route are delightfully described, and if any reader is looking for complications he is very much mistaken in Miss Quentin's hero and heroine. They arrive the best of friends, and it is only when the handsome young manager of the estate presses Kay's hand on arrival that "her heart throbs in her throat." The island is a paradise, the nearest little town is fifteen miles away, and the young manager nine. Kay has full scope for making a real home for a lonely man until the tug of war begins between the dark and true and the fair and false. A guileless tale, but most pleasantly written.—D.P.

"**A Girl in the Spy Racket**" (Laurie, London. 7/6), by W. J. Blackledge, is a pleasing, exciting and at times exhilarating account of the adventures of Voddy Wentworth, an English school teacher who had inherited a large amount of money just before the outbreak of the Spanish civil war. Her dream was to travel and she set out from the United States to see everything there was to see. Unwittingly she reaches Spain, through Gibraltar, as the protegée of a man who tells her that he is a pilot, but who actually is one of the master spies of the Spanish nationalists. They set out in a car and are chased into Loyalist territory, with the result that they are taken prisoners. Voddy manages to make good her escape and is finally reunited with another spy, Martin Bell, who had already attracted her during her short sojourn in London and into whose arms she falls at the end. The book is pleasantly written and, as one was in Spain during the recent bloody strife, the reviewer is of the opinion that Mr. Blackledge must have spent a rather long time in Spain or else must have an intimate knowledge of conditions there. The book is full of surprising occurrences and deserves the fullest praise in the way of light reading matter.—A.S.I.

When Arizona Blue leaves the Sawtolles for the Colorado country seeking to avenge the murder of his father and another relative, action begins fast and furious in Mr. John R. Winslowe's "**Arizona**" (Ward Lock, London. Colonial Edition 3/6). Cattle stolen by rustlers and foisted off on Apache Indians on a Government range through crooked agents is the motif which carries along the action while Arizona is on the trail of the murderers. The hero is one of those fighting men, quick on the draw, who always come out victorious in the end, although during the course of their activities they may be badly shot up. As a matter of fact, Arizona was so fast with his revolver that he usually permitted his opponents to begin operations before he started with his own weapon. And there is the Colonel's daughter—her father in command of Fort Colorado—who continually cautions her hero to be careful. The plot is more than interesting because the major premises are not revealed in the first few chapters.—C.S.H.

"**Challenge to the Four**" (Ward Lock, London. Colonial Edition 3/6) by Mark Cross is another addition to a long list of novels dealing with the exploits of Miss Daphne Wrayne and her Four Adjusters, the latter being a mysterious body of men whose sole object is to fight crime and the criminal. Their latest battle is against the sinister Red Pentagon which, until Miss Wrayne and her trusted men came along to put a spoke in its wheels, was disturbing London with its dastardly and startling crimes. Through its leader, a trusted and respected member of society, who is finally exposed by Miss Wrayne and her men, it issues a challenge to the Adjusters which is immediately taken up. A long fight ensues between the two mysterious organizations, and in the end the Red Pentagon is crushed, its leader is revealed to an astounded world, and everything goes on as smoothly as before. The book is well written, there are plenty of thrilling episodes and amusing scenes. Despite these, the book loses much value by virtue of the fact that in the first few chapters the reader is given a strong clue as to the identity of the leader of the Red Pentagon, and as the pages are turned this clue becomes a conviction which cannot possibly be incorrect, despite the fact that the author veils his identity under a cloak of mystery until the end. Nevertheless, "Challenge to the Four" is pleasant reading.—R.S.

Books Received

A New Approach to the Chinese Language E. Reifler (Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. $1) **An Empire Prepared** D. Cowie (Allen & Unwin, London. 6/-) **The Study of Society** Edited by F. C. Bartlett; M. Ginsburg; E. J. Lindgren; R. H. Thouless (Kegan Paul, London. 10/6) **Social and Psychological Studies in Neuropsychiatry in China** Edited by R. S. Lyman; V. Maeker; P. Liang (Vetch, Peiping. $15).

Fiction

The Man Who Killed Hitler Anonymous (Laurie, London. 3/6).

The greatness of the human soul consists in knowing how to keep the mean. So little is it the case that greatness consists in leaving it, that it lies in not leaving it.—PASCAL.

* * *

The intellect believes naturally, and the will loves naturally, so that for lack of true objects, they must needs attach themselves to the false.—PASCAL.

44 Soviet Planes Claimed Shot Down on Mongol Border

Changchun Reports Successes at Nomonhan; Western Manchoukuo Frontier Scene of Clash

Changchun, July 24.

FORTY-four Soviet combat and bombing planes were shot down in a series of engagements above Nomonhan near the western border of Manchoukuo on Sunday, the Kwantung Army headquarters here announced in a communique issued at 12.20 o'clock this noon. In addition one grounded Soviet machine was set on fire, while "several" were destroyed by bombing, it claimed.

Four Japanese machines had failed to return to their bases up to the time of the announcement. Forty-two out of about 70 combat planes and two out of about 60 Soviet bombers were shot down, according to the communique.

Japanese and Manchoukuo forces at 7 o'clock Sunday morning launched a counter-attack on about 1,000 Soviet and Mongolian troops who crossed the Khalkha and Holstein Rivers under cover of darkness, according to a field dispatch received here today. The advance of the invaders was halted by heavy Japanese artillery fire directed both at the attacking forces and at enemy positions on the other side of the border river, the message said.

Hostile forces which crossed the border Saturday night were equipped with 100 tanks and many field guns. In the ensuing battle more than 50 tanks were hit by Japanese shells, the message stated.

Additional information was received today regarding the death of Mr. Shigeru Sato, 34-year-old correspondent of the "Osaka Mainichi" and "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi" chain of newspapers. This was the first fatality among newsmen at the border. Mr. Sato was fatally wounded when struck by a plane bomb fragment while he was watching operations near the first lines in the vicinity of Balshagar Hill on Sunday.

He was riding in a radio truck of the Manchoukuo News Agency when several Soviet flew over the vicinity at 1.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. One of the bombs dropped by the planes exploded about 20 yards from the truck, wounding Mr. Sato and a Russian driver.

The wounded men were taken to a field hospital and later rushed by plane to a hospital in the rear, accompanied by Mr. Toshio Kanemoto, correspondent for the Tokyo Asahi newspapers. Mr. Sato succumbed to his wounds at 3.40 o'clock.

Soviet Counter-Offensive

Japanese Base, W. Manchoukuo, July 24.

Two pitched fights were staged yesterday above the strife-ridden Khalka River border as Outer Mongolian aircraft of Soviet manufacture launched a spirited counter-attack against Japanese air and land forces bombarding the Red artillery positions on Hala heights.

Forty-three Soviet aircraft were downed in the two engagements, base officers claimed, the Japanese air force sustained three wounded.

The first combat took place at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a force of 100 Soviet machines, consisting of sixty 1-15 biplanes and forty 1-16 monoplanes, and "Moscas" war, were met by several Japanese and "Chatos" of the Spanish civil war, were met by several Japanese squadrons patrolling the frontier. In the ensuing combat, base officers claimed, 41 Red Machines crashed down in flames. Eight others were also believed to have been disabled.

Two and a half hours later, another combat took place when Japanese craft pounced upon a Soviet bombing squadron escorted by monoplane fighters.

One SB bomber and one 1-16 combat monoplane were downed.—Domei.

Polish Army Cadets Arrested in Dansig

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Danzig, July 23.

Ten Polish military cadets, armed with automatic pistols, were arrested when crossing the frontier today without permission. It is expected that they will be charged with espionage, and that they will escape with a nominal sentence of a few weeks' imprisonment.

Addressing 4,000 dockyard workers here today, Herr Albert Foerster, leader of the Danzig Nazis, for the first time admitted Danzig's military preparations.

"It is no longer necessary," he declared, "to rely on Germany. We are now prepared for all eventualities. Other States may arm, but they will not overtake us that way. We have the right to our stolen territories, and we shall get them back."—Reuter.

Hungary May Have Big Oil Supply

Notable Progress Made By American Company; Output Much Increased

Budapest, July 23.

Latest findings by oil-prospecting agencies in Hungary have led interested quarters to believe that this country may soon become an important oil-producer in Europe.

Germany, who is paying great attention to the development of Hungarian economic resources, is following with sustained interest the exploitation projects launched by an American company at the Nagykanisza fields.

The concession operating concern has been pursuing fruitful researches in that district for many years. Its first successes date back to 1918, when it found two of its wells had touched large pools of the mineral oil. Today, twenty wells are operated and monthly production of "black gold" averages 15,000 tons, covering four-fifths of national needs.

This figure is astounding in view of the fact that the production was only 4,800 tons per month until October, 1938. Two pipelines, one sixteen and the other thirty kilometres long, link the wells to eight refineries. These have a capacity of 220,000 tons per year—equivalent to total national consumption at the present time.—Havas.

Three Days' Celebrations Begin in Sanjak

Franco-Turkish Friendship Strikingly Domonstrated

Ankara, July 23.

Three days' celebrations to mark the return of the Sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey, agreed upon last month, were begun with a national holiday throughout the country today.

The last detachment of French troops left the province this morning, after solemnly saluting the Turkish Colours, hoisted everywhere. The departure of the French troops was the occasion for striking demonstrations of Franco-Turkish friendship, thousands of spectators singing the French and Turkish National Anthems as they bade the troops farewell.—Reuter.

Albanian Army Merged Into Italian Army

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Tirana, July 23.

The Albanian military forces were today incorporated in the Italian Army. Throughout the country, officers and men took an oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel.—Reuter.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Rain Makes Progress Slow In Second Test

Fagg the First Englishmen to Be Dismissed ; Paynter And Hutton Not Out With Score at 34 Runs

Manchester, July 24.

RAIN again curtailed play in the second day of the Second Test Match between England and the West Indies. By lunch time only 21 runs had been added to England's first day total of thirteen runs. The start was delayed for more than two hours owing to rain which fell during the previous day and again during the earlier part of the morning.

England suffered an early loss when Fagg was dismissed with the score standing at nineteen runs when he played on to a delivery by Hylton.

At the luncheon interval the score was 34 runs for one wicket with Hutton and Paynter not out.

Play Resumed

Rain fell again yesterday and early this morning. The wicket was soaked. Following two inspections, the umpires announced that play would be resumed at 12.16 p.m., in the absence of rain.

There were 7,000 spectators present when play was resumed at the stipulated time, Hutton and Fagg, continuing their innings for England, whose total stood at 13 runs for no wickets.

Play had to be stopped six minutes later when the score stood at 19 runs for no wickets, owing to bad light and a slight fall of rain.

The match was resumed after half an hour. England lost her first wickets when Fagg played on to Hylton, with the score standing at 21 runs. His contribution was seven runs. England's innings had then lasted 67 minutes.

At the luncheon interval, Hutton (18) and Paynter (9) were unbeaten, with England having scored 34 runs for one wicket.—Reuter.

Tennis Entries Closing

Deadline on Saturday ; Undefeated League Sides To Meet Today

Entries for the Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and the International Doubles will close this Saturday, July 29. Players desirous of participating are urged by Mr. M. Spiegler, hon. secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, to send in their applications not later than the above-mentioned date.

The junior championship will come off first. The first round is set to take place on August 5. The singles and international doubles will follow, starting on August 12, and finally the doubles will get under way on August 19.

Gordon Lum, former Chinese Davis Cup player, is in Shanghai at present. He arrived here last week following his victories in competitions in Tientsin where he has been a resident for more than three years. The Chinese star intends to spend the summer here and to participate in the various championships. In that case Lewis Carson will again find a tough opponent in this season's campaign of making a "grand slam."

Last year Carson missed a triple victory because of the indisposition C. C. Squires, who was suddenly taken ill after the completion of the first round in the doubles championship.

Women's Singles Last

This year the local champion has started by winning the mixed doubles for the second successive time in the company of Mrs. M. Reader Harris over two weeks ago, easily defeating Mrs. B. Krenov and H. K. F. Li in the final by 6-1 and 6-4.

The women's singles turns out to be the last championship of the present current season. Entries for this event will close on September 2 and play will start on September 9.

In the meantime, both the men's and women's leagues have been at a standstill during the past two weeks as bad weather washed out the weekly fixtures.

In case the grounds are dry, an important match will take place today when the two unbeaten teams in the first division, the Clube Lusitano and the Japanese Tennis Club, will come to grips on the former's courts. The Portuguese have so far won 35 sets out of a total of 45 while the Japanese have gained 23 out of 30.

The same teams are putting up a strenous fight in the second division. Incidently, both are still undefeated. The results slightly favour the Japanese, who have garnered 49 sets out of sixty. The Portuguese are short of five sets out of the same total of sets played.

Play in the women's league favours the Country Club "A" in the first division and the Associacao das Senhoras Portuguesas in the second. The Country Club team will most likely finish with an unbeaten record while the Portuguese are more than sure of dominating the junior section as they have dropped only one set out of 27 played to date.

Latest standing of teams follows:

Men's League

FIRST DIVISION

	For	Against
Clube Lusitano	45	10
Japanese Tennis Club	23	7
Cercle Sportif Francais	22	23
S'hai Cricket Club	22	23
S'hai Recreation Club	20	10
Columbia Country Club	17	24
Country Club	13	32
Bramtoco Tennis Club	13	32

SECOND DIVISION

Police "A"	53	37
Waterworks	52	12
Japanese Tennis Club	49	13
Clube Lusitano	44	16
S'hai Recreation Club	31	44
Swiss Club	29	16
Francaise	25	35
German Garden Club	20	25
Cercle Sportif Francais	20	40
S'hai Cricket Club	17	43
Police "B"	5	55

Women's League

FIRST DIVISION

	For	Against
Country Club "A"	32	4
C.S.F. "Red"	20	7
C.S.F. "Blue"	15	12
Swiss Club	9	27
Country Club "B"	6	31

SECOND DIVISION

Portuguese "A"	34	2
Rowing Club	23	22
Columbia Country Club	22	14
Cercle Sportif Francais	17	13
Bramtoco Tennis Club	13	21
Deutscher Tennis Klub	14	22
Portuguese "B"	9	35

Vietto of France Now Leading Marathon

Big Bicycle Race Still In Progress

Monaco, July 23.

Although he failed to place in either of the two stages of the Marseilles to Monaco lap today, Vietto of France retains the lead in the "Tour de France" bicycle marathon.

In the Marseilles to Saint Raphael race, Neuens of Luxembourg was first, followed by Jaminet and Archambaud, both of France.

From Saint Raphael to Monaco, Archambaud took the lead and remained ahead. He was followed across the finish line by Maes of Belgium and Gallien of France.

The standings on the list of aggregate times for the whole of the "tour" to date place Vietto first with a total time of 82 hours 45 minutes 3 seconds, while Maes is runner-up with 82 hours 46 minutes 52 seconds. Vlaemynck of Belgium is third with 82 hours 52 minutes 2 seconds.—Havas.

England 151 for Six At Tea Interval

Manchester, July 24.

At the tea interval, England had scored 151 runs for the loss of six wickets in the second day of the Second Test match against the West Indies here.—Reuter.

Nelson Wins Western Golf Title

Original Leaders Wilt Under Blazing Sun

Chicago, July 23.

The U.S. open champion, Byron Nelson, came swinging along at even par today as one leader after another wilted in the blazing sun, and the likable Texan captured his first western open golf championship with a 72-hole total of 281.

For three rounds Nelson trailed both Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles and Dick Metz of Lake Forest, Ill.

With consistent rounds of 68, 73, 70, Mangrum wrecked himself in the last nine holes and wound up with 282 to finish in second place.

Then Metz folded under the pressure of leading all the way and blew himself to a 285.

While Metz was floundering, Henry Picard of Hersey, Pa., slipped into third place with a total of 284.—United Press.

Australians Triumph In U.S. Tennis

Quist Trounces Mako with Greatest of Ease

Chestnut Hill, Mass., July 23.

Adrian K. Quist, Australian Davis Cupper, today became the first foreign tennis player to win the Longwood Bowl Tournament since his fellow countryman Gerald Patterson triumphed in 1925.

Quist soundly trounced Gene Mako of Los Angeles in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. Quist exhibited masterful tennis as he ran the Californian ragged on the grass court of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Quist and his fellow countryman, Jack Crawford, now the doubles title by default from Mako and Frankie Parker.—United Press.

Postponement of Lawn Bowls Matches

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association Committee announce that the semi-final matches of the Mercury Cup competition which were interrupted on Sunday by the rainstorm will be continued on this Saturday. The two matches will commence at 4.30 p.m. on the same greens as last Sunday and the scores and heads will count from where they left off. The composition of the teams must be the same as already started, no substitute being allowed, should any player be unable to play, the rink concerned will forfeit 25 per cent. of its score as from the resumption of play.

The final round will be played on Sunday, and the venue will be decided at the conclusion of Saturday's matches. All League matches scheduled for Sunday next are postponed to a date to be decided later.

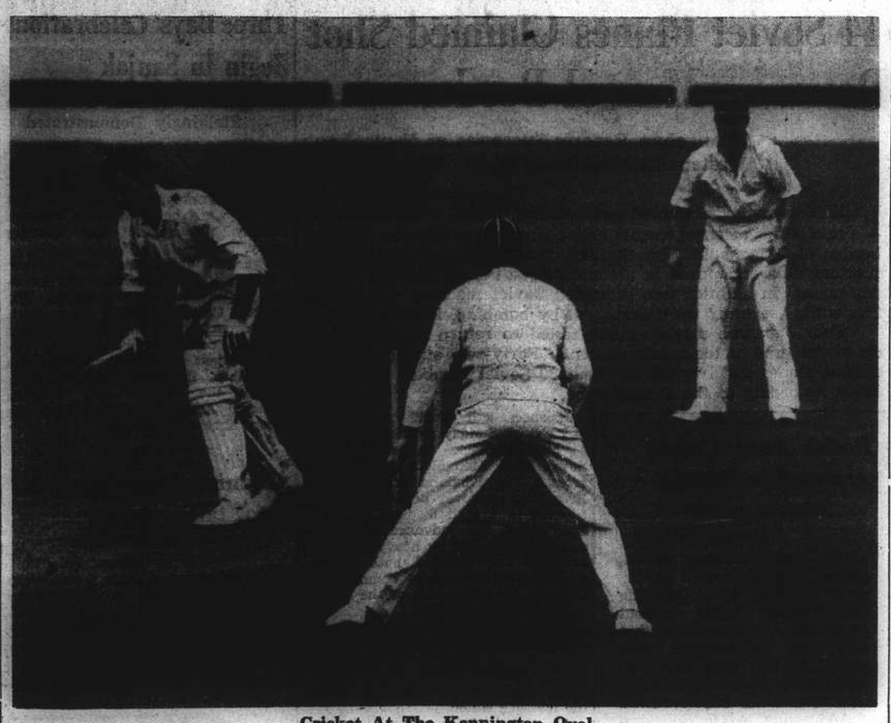
Schoolboy Vaults High

Mansfield, O., July 17.

It's a long vault with a bamboo fishing pole from a Mansfield, O., back yard to a berth on the United States Olympic team, but a husky high school senior thinks he's on the way.

John Linta, probably the greatest scholastic pole vaulter in the history of American rack, traces back his new record to the days when he practiced with an ordinary bamboo pole that he used for fishing.

The muscular Mansfield boy soared 13 feet 9⅞ inches for a new national scholastic pole vault record in Ohio's state track meet at Columbus.—United Press.



Cricket At The Kennington Oval

E. A. Bedser Bowled by J. Webster for 1 in the match between Surrey and Cambridge University at the Kennington Oval recently.

Huggett, Winner At Seekingjao

Chalmers' Putting Lets Him Down; Victor Shows Excellent Form

Playing at Seekingjao on Sunday W.H.C. Huggett won the Singles Competition by a handsome margin of 8 up and 7 to play from W. M. Chalmers. Play took place under ideal conditions, the match luckily finishing before a heavy down-pour of rain at 4.30 p.m. put an end to all play for the day.

Chalmers who was in receipt of 5 strokes from Huggett, started well by sinking a four yard putt on the first green for a "birdie" 4. He was in trouble at the next hole however with a pulled second shot and lost the hole in spite of his stroke. Another "birdie" at the third put Chalmers ahead again but it was now Huggett's turn and he scored a "birdie" 3 at the fourth. After halving the fifth, Chalmers won the six with his stroke but Huggett squared the match with another "birdie" at the 498 yard 7th hole. Two halved holes in par figures completed the first nine. Chalmers, whose putting was letting him down, lost the 10th and 12th and, after winning the 13th with his stroke, lost the 14th and 15th to Huggett who played par golf. Taking six for the 16th Huggett lost the hole but after halving the 17th, he won the 18th to turn 3 up at the end of the first 18 holes having incidentally, a net score of 73 against a Par of 72.

Resuming play shortly before 2 p.m. Chalmers won the 2nd hole after halving the 1st but lost the third and fourth. The fifth was halved and Chalmers won the sixth with his stroke. Huggett then took the next five holes in a row, all in par figures with the result that the match ended on the eleventh green with Huggett eight up with seven holes to play.

Huggett who for years has been well to the fore in all competitions has not won the Singles before. It seems fitting that he should have been successful on this occasion as his golf has been consistently good since play was resumed at Seekingjao in January this year. Chalmers who was unfortunate enough to have a putting lapse on this important day was "runner-up" in the Singles in 1937 when the competition was last played.

The Hong foursomes competition is still in progress with the third round now in course of play. It is expected that more will be heard of Chalmers in this competition as, partnered by R. D. Bell handicap 7, they form a strong combination.

American Coy. Hold Spoon Shoot

High Gun Honours Go to Pte. Berglof

On Sunday afternoon the American Coy., S.M.C., held its Monthly Spoon shoot, in ideal shooting conditions.

Tre results follow:

"A1" CLASS

H.P.S.	120
Pte. Berglof	108 *
Cpl. Bell C.	107
Sgt. Kuhn	107
Sgt. Archer	102
Lt. Langley	95
Pte. Klein	75
Pte. Kim	72

"A" CLASS

Pte. Filipovitch	95 *
Pte. Bell R.	93
Pte. Kirkor	89
Sgt. Surel	86
Cpl. Schweigert	72

"B" CLASS

Cpl. Bell E.	95 *
Pte. Bell M.	94
PFC. Larsen	92
Lt. Bishop	91
Pte. Senna	80
Sgt. Harris	78
Pte. Kornuloff	77
Pte. Epoff	64
Pte. Utujnikoff	64
Pte. Remedios	62
Pte. Van Gogh	55
Pte. Davies	55
Pte. Pollon	55

*—Winner of Spoon.

Italian Woman Sets Hurdle Record

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, July 24.

A new women's world record in the 80-metre hurdle race was set by the Italian woman athlete Claudia Testoni at the international women's sport meeting here yesterday, with the exceptionally good time of 11.3 seconds. The Italian girl thus bettered her own record of 11.5 seconds, which was set up at a meeting in Milan a week ago. Before the Milan meeting last week, the world record had been held by the German girl Ruth Engelhard, with a time of 11.6 seconds.—Trans-Ocean.

Cubs Trounce Giants But Fall To Third Place

St. Louis Cards Rise to Second by Taking Both Ends of Doubleheader ; Reds Still Winning

New York, July 23.

THE Chicago Cubs gave the New York Giants their ninth straight baseball defeat today, 7-5, but dropped back to third place in the National League standings. A ninth inning rally won for the Cubs. The rally started when Harry Gumbert walked Hank Lieber and Stan Hack. Captain Billy Herman followed with a single and Augie Galan doubled. Jim Gleeson walked. Sacrifice blows by Carl Reynolds and Gabby Hartnett concluded the scoring of four runs. Mel Ott hit a homer for the Giants in the seventh inning.

St. Louis replaced Chicago in second place by winning both ends of a double header with Brooklyn, 12-0, and 8-2. Jim Brown led the way in the opener with three singles and a homer with one aboard. Johnny Mize hit a homer. Catcher Mickey Owen got a homer in the nightcap. Pitcher Joe Bowman held the Dodgers hitless until the seventh inning of the opener.

Reds Whip Phillies

The league leading Cincinnati Reds whipped Philadelphia twice, 5-2, and 4-0. The opener was a pitching duel between Gene Thompson and Hugh Mulcahy. The score was tied at 2-all until the 11th inning when Linus Frey doubled with the bases loaded, driving in three men. Lee Gamble's double in the fifth inning scored one run and clinched the nightcap. Gil Brack hit a homer for the Phils in the third inning of the opener.

Pittsburgh beat Boston 3-2 in the first of two games. Johnny Rizzo was hit by a pitched ball with the bases loaded, forcing in the winning run in the seventh inning. Catcher Al Lopez hit a homer for the Bees in the ninth.

Lou Fette held the Pirates to six hits in the nightcap and earned a 1-0 victory. Buddy Hassett's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the eighth inning scored the only run of the game. The feuding Chicago White Sox and New York Yankees split a double header in the American League. The veteran Teddy Lyons handcuffed the world champions in the opener. Lyons yielded only six hits, got three hits in three times at bat and scored two runs. The score: Chicago, 8, New York 5.

Yanks Win Nightcap

The Yanks managed to win the nightcap, 5-4, with each team getting nine hits.

Detroit turned 13 hits into a 16-3 victory over Philadelphia. Rudy York led the way with a homer and two singles. Wally Moses hit a third inning homes for the athletics.

Boston's Red Sox whipped St. Louis twice 13-5, and 11-3. Bobby Doerr collected a homer, a double and two singles in six trips to the plate in the opener. He scored three runs.

The Red Sox slammed out 16 hits off four pitchers in the nightcap.

Washington dropped two games to the Indians in Cleveland, 11-2, and 4-3, Bob Feller pitched for the Indians in the opener. Hal Trosky hit a homer in the eighth inning. The Indians were outhit in the nightcap, but bunched their blows.—United Press.

National League

OPENERS

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago*	7	13	1
New York	5	11	1
Batteries: Lee, Passeau and Hartnett; Lohrman, Gumbert and O'Dea.			
St. Louis	12	20	0
Brooklyn	0	3	4
Batteries: Bowman and Padgett; Evans, Hutchinson and Phelps.			
Cincinnati**	5	10	0
Philadelphia	2	14	3
Batteries: Thompson, Lombardi and Hershberger; Mulcahy and Millies.			
Pittsburgh	3	9	2
Boston	2	9	2
Batteries: Brown, Sewell, Berres and Mueller; Shoffner and Lopez.			

*—No nightcap scheduled.
**—Eleven innings.

NIGHTCAPS

St. Louis	8	14	0
Brooklyn	2	7	1
Batteries: Sunkel, Davis and Owen; Pressnell, Tamulis, Casey, Evans and Todd.			
Cincinnati	4	11	0
Philadelphia	0	3	1
Batteries: Moore and Lombardi; Butcher, Higbe, Beck and Davis, Millies.			
Pittsburgh	0	6	1
Boston	1	7	0
Batteries: Klinger and Mueller; Fette and Lopez.			

American League

OPENERS

New York	5	6	3
Chicago	8	12	3
Batteries: Gomez, Sundra and Dickey; Lyons and Tresh.			
Boston	13	15	0
St. Louis	5	11	3
Batteries: Rich, Heving and Peacock; Kennedy, Trotter, Kemberlin, Milles and Glenn.			
Washington	2	9	3
Cleveland	11	14	0
Batteries: Appleton, Kelley, Carresquel and Giuliani; Feller and Pytlak.			
Philadelphia*	3	8	0
Detroit	16	13	2
Batteries: Ross, Joyce, Schelle, Potter, Dean, Hayes and O'Neill; Bridges and York.			

*—No nightcap scheduled.

NIGHTCAPS

New York	5	9	1
Chicago	4	9	3
Batteries: Hadley, Murphy and Dickey; Rigney, Brown and Tresh.			
Washington	3	10	1
Cleveland	4	8	1
Batteries: Chase, Masterson and Giuliani; Allen, Eisenstat and Sewell.			
Boston	11	16	0
St. Louis	3	8	0
Batteries: Wade, Dickman and Desautels Lawson, Kramer, Whitehead, Kimberlin and Spindel.			

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cincinnati	53	30	.639
St. Louis	44	39	.530
Chicago	46	41	.529
Pittsburgh	42	39	.519
Brooklyn	40	41	.494
New York	41	43	.488
Boston	41	43	.488
Philadelphia	24	55	.304

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	62	25	.713
Boston	52	30	.634
Chicago	49	37	.570
Cleveland	45	40	.529
Detroit	43	44	.494
Washington	36	54	.400
Philadelphia	33	52	.388
St. Louis	24	62	.279

—United Press.

Lady Does Hole in One at Hungjao

On Sunday, Mrs. Hugh Maitland when playing with L. R. Andrews, E. B. McBain and M. T. Stewart did the 16th hole, 140 yards, in one stroke. As far as recollected, this is the first occasion on which a lady has done a hole in one stroke at Hungjao.

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Sailing Honours Go to Rover

"Pleasure" Craft Turns Serious and Leaves Her Opposition Behind

The Rover which has not competed in any races this season, but has confined herself to pleasure cruising with a full compliment of the fair sex on board, decided to have an off day on Sunday, and with only a crew of two instead of the usual strap hanging, entered for the two races on Sunday and cleaned up the board winning both races on her handicap.

Mignon collected two seconds and Ella was third in both races. Ella and Seagull were "en famile" the latter put up a good performance in the first race being first across the line, and deserves a better placing. Ingomar despite having previously been lightened by the removal of all comforts and conveniences, did not do very well and had bad luck in the first race.

After some delay, seven yachts were sent off from the Club House line and with a light wind from the North West and a clear sky there was every prospect of a good days sailing. The yachts were soon strung out with Ingomar well into the lead followed by Valerie in the hands of the Commodore and Rover showing her paces. Also a new competitor was Valkyra with her sturdy crew stripped to the Buff looking very businesslike. The wind freshened later and all yachts were out into the Yangtze before 11.30. Here the wind fell away completely and most yachts had to anchor. Ingomar with her tremendous lead had already rounded the Quarantine Buoy, but owing to lack of wind drifted down the Yangtse and was only spotted by the aid of powerful binoculars hull down away over on the Pootung peninsular among the fishing nets.

Rounding the Buoy

When the wind came up over one hour later, Seagull was in the best position and rounded the buoy first. Valerie had drifted down to lee and was not so fortunate. Ella had during the lull decided to pay Ingomar a visit instead of anchoring or heading up river so was in a bad position for rounding the mark.

On passing the Lismore on the return trip a squall struck the fleet. Valkyra and Mignon immediately got into difficulties with their spinnakers. It was a run into the Whangpoo but with the wind shifting continuously, Valkyra and Mignon had to go about twice in order to avoid a gybe. Rain came down in sheets and a squall of greater intensity came on, as yachts reached the finishing line which was once the Pipe Line but now denuded of pipes.

The order of finishing about 1.30 p.m. was Seagull, Rover, Ingomar, Mignon, Valerie, Valkyra and Ella.

After a stop for tiffin a start was made back at 3 o'clock. The wind had dropped and the sun had come out and it was a run and a reach with spinnakers and Genoas all the way home, which was reached in about 1½ hours. The order of finishing was Ingomar, Rover, Mignon, Ella Valkyra. Seagull and Valerie decided that they had had enough of it and did not compete.

Viking a Mess

Regarding the experiences of those unfortunate yachts who took the best part of an hour to reach their moorings after the race, and of their skippers opinions on things in general and certain lack of arrangements in particular. These are shrouded in a veil of torrential rain, and the least said about this part of the days outing the better.

A notable absentee from Sunday's racing was the Viking which after having been sunk during the recent Typhoon is in a bad mess and will take several weeks before she is in racing trim again.

10th Race (Championship)

	Elapsed Time	Corrected Time	Pos.	Pts.
Seagull, Evans	4.13.10	4.04.44	4	6
Rover, Fabian	4.13.45	3.48.33	1	9¼
Tugomar, Hart	4.15.41	4.11.35	6	4
Mignon, Dalton	4.20.05	3.58.25	2	8
Valrie, Mann	4.21.10	2.21.10	7	3
Valkyra, Aris	4.22.25	4.04.55	5	5
Ella, Blakelock	4.26.15	3.59.38	3	7

11th Ordinary Race

Ingomar, Hart	1.25.42	1.24.17	5	5
Rover, Brown	1.28.03	1.19.15	1	9¼
Mignon, Ayes	1.28.22	1.21.01	2	8
Ella, Blakelock	1.30.10	1.21.09	3	7
Valkyra, Aris	1.30.14	1.24.13	4	6

Canada Eliminated From Davis Cup

Havana, July 23.

Cuba eliminated Canada from further Davis Cup competition today when she won the two final crossover singles to defeat the Dominion by four games to one. Canada succeeded in winning only one of the singles.

In today's singles, Morales defeated Tarshis by 6-2, 6-4, 3-6, 0-6, 6-4, in a thrilling, hard-fought battle, and Aguero beat Hall by 4-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.—Havas.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

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Polo This Afternoon At Race Course

This afternoon the Strays and the Seahorses will play the remaining part of their unfinished Tyro Cup Match of last Sunday, when two and a half minutes of the match were unplayed owing to rain.

The Invincibles will meet the Braves in an Army Cup Match, at 5.20 p.m., following the Seahorses-Strays Match. On Wednesday at 5.20 p.m. the Etceteras will meet the Merry-go-rounds in a preliminary Tyro Cup Match.

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America Exerts Pressure

Demand for Transportation to Interview the Rev. W. L. Holland in Nanchang

Hankow, July 24.

UNITED States consular officials are exerting their utmost pressure on the Japanese authorities to provide an American consular investigator with transportation to proceed to Nanchang and personally interview the Rev. W. L. Holland of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission because of his alleged detention by the Japanese military authorities there, the United States Consulate revealed today.

The American officials want an American investigator to interview the American missionary, investigate the condition of other Americans in Nanchang and also to examine property which the Japanese military authorities seem to doubt as belonging to American nationals.

American authorities first asked for air transportation facilities almost two weeks ago. The request has been transferred to the Japanese military authorities and to date no reply has been made, Japanese consular officials said.

American officials are anxious to send an investigator to Nanchang despite the receipt of a letter from Mr. Holland. The letter, delivered to the American Consulate by the Japanese military authorities on July 21, was dated July 6 and followed the filing of new and vigorous representations on the case by Mr. Robert Y. Jarvis, acting U.S. Consul-General on July 19.

All Americans Said Safe

In the letter the American missionary said he was well and that his house had not been searched. He also denied that any other American missions had been searched and said that all Americans were safe.

The letter was in reply to inquiries sent by the U.S. Consulate last month following a report circulated by a Japanese news agency that the Rev. Holland's House was searched and anti-Japanese leaflets had been found. The Japanese report also alleged he had helped a guerilla leader and cryptically made a reference to the missionary being in hospital. This report naturally aroused the anxiety of the American consular authorities whose efforts to obtain concrete information on the case have failed.

It was known that the Rev. Holland last week was under detention in Nanchang on suspicion of "grave acts" against the Japanese army.

American Consular officials' fears were by no means allayed by the letter and they were determined to send an investigator to interview the missionary personally.

Their determination was based on a belief that the letter might have been written under duress, since it was understood that there were indications of this in some sections of the letter.—United Press.

Oarsmen Trounced By Porpoises

Fast Trio of Forwards On "Y" Team Score at Will; Bright Waterpolo

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. Porpoises defeated the Rowing Club Bowside by seven goals to nil in a league water polo match played at the Y.M.C.A. pool yesterday, the winners holding a solitary goal advantage at the interval and going on to add six more in the second session.

The match served as a prelude to the most important game in the first round of the league which will be played off tonight at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. pool when the Porpoises will be at home to Rowing Club Strokeside aggregation. The contest has been looked forward to for some time and as is traditional for the past number of years, rivalry in water polo between the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and the Rowing Club is at its keenest at these games.

It will be difficult to pick the winner of tonight's match. To Porpoises will be playing in a home pool, one which to the unfamiliar is most difficult to play in as the shallow end is so shallow that one stands almost only waist deep in one end, and the other end in contrast is full depth. Similarly the pool is narrower than the others and movement therefore is more restricted.

Fast Forwards

The Porpoises will rely on their three outstanding forwards, Gavriloff, Logan and Oliveira. These three form of fast and hard throwing trio, who have set up records in goal scoring already this season. They play particularly well together and because of their speed will give the opposing defence considerable to think about. The Porpoise defence is their weakness. F. Brandt in goal has shown up fairly well in goal and may do good things, although he has not the experience of his predecessors, Bradley or Remedios who served the Y.M.C.A. in past years. Vernick and Dudley both work hard, the latter more effectively than the former, who is a younger player and who lacks experience. Dudley will be useful in coming up to join the attack and has shown a fairly good turn of speed. McAllister is the veteran of the team and has played for the Y.M.C.A. senior team for the past ten years almost. He is still effective, although he is not quite as fast as he used to be.

The Rowing Club Strokeside team in contrast will have a much stronger defence, with a forward line not quite as impressive on paper as that of the Porpoises. H. Eardley in goal seems destined for the interport goalie position, being a natural custodian with long arms and an ability not only to fill the goalmouth effectively, but aso to draw down the most difficult shots without allowing them to bounce off his hands while defending.

Stout Defence

Cyril Smith and Y. J. Turner will be the backs, both being experienced both havings speed. They have been many duels with the speed trio from the Foreign Y.M.C.A. attack, and it remains to see how they fare tonight. Ernie Smith will play centre half, and is probably the best player in that berth in Shanghai today.

Of the Rowing Club forwards, not so much is known. W. Wagner has played in the Club senior team on many occasions and has returned to the team this year to occupy a position in this key match. L. D. Beattie is aggressive and will be difficult to mark, while E. J. Muir plays a heady game and has improved considerably in his shooting.

The Rowing Club hold the Ewo shield, symbolic of supremacy in water polo, having won both matches in last year's tournament. This season will see them endeavouring to retain their prize, and the duel between the superior attack of the Porpoises against the superior defence of the Strokeside will doubtless attract a large crowd to the Y.M.C.A. pool tonight.

Yesterday's game brought the Porpoises to their best in the second half. In the first the Bowside team defended the shallow end and the eventual winners had the greatest difficulty in scoring. Good defensive work by Farmer and Pether held out Logan and Gavriloff, but the latter eventually went off on his own and lobbed a shot from close range over Carey's head.

Big Margin

In the second half, the deep water enabled the speed of the attackers to be felt and Gavriloff, Logan, Dudley and Oliviera scored successively to bring the total score to seven goals to nil, Gavriloff taking three points to his credit and Logan two.

For the winners Gavriloff and Logan were outstanding, while Dudley did well to swim through into the attack, thereby drawing a defender, to enable him to pass to one of his forwards. Among the losers, Farmer and Pressler played well, and Carey after a shaky start, saved some difficult shots in the deep end.

Porpoises:—F. Brandt, Vernick, McAllister, Dudley, Oliviera, Gavriloff, Logan.

Bowside:—Carey, Pether, Dodd, Farmer, Pressler, Corneck, Aris. Referee: J. W. Dearn.

Mr. Wilson's Funeral to Be Held Tomorrow

The funeral for the late Mr. A. F. Wilson, who was mortally injured in Saturday evening's armed engagement on Avenue Edward VII, will be held tomorrow. Services conducted by the Reverend Dean A. C. S. Trivett, will be held in the parlours of the International Funeral Directors commencing at 4 p.m., and interment will follow at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Thurman R. Hyde, will represent the General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion.

Distinguished Japanese Pass Through

Former C.-in-C. in North China Visits Shanghai

Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, former commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to North China; Admiral Mineo Osumi, a member of the Japanese Supreme War Council and former Minister of the Navy; and Mr. Takashi Izaka, Japanese financier, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on their way to attend the Eleventh Congress of the German National Socialist Workers' Party at Nuremberg. They are passengers in the ss. Kashima Maru that stayed in Shanghai for 24 hours en route to Europe.

Calling on Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, on his flagship the Izumo, at 11 o'clock, the three Japanese representatives were due to visit the battlefields near Shanghai in the afternoon. They were the guests of Vice-Admiral Oikawa for luncheon.

A reception in the honour of the visitors was given at the Broadway Mansions, from 5.30 to 6.30 o'clock by Mr. Morito Morishima, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, and Mr. Yoshiaki Miura. Consul-General.

A dinner in their honour was also given at the Rokusan Gardens, Chapei, under the joint auspices of the Japanese military, naval and foreign services.

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Five Buried in Snow in U.S. Avalanche

Glacier, Wash., July 23.

Surprised by a sudden avalanche, a group of mountain-climbers was trapped in masses of snow near here today. Several made good their escape, but five remained pinned down although feverish attempts were being made to rescue them.—Havas.

Palestine Clashes Continue

British Soldier Dies; Four Wounded in Fight With Arab Rebel Gang

Jerusalem, July 23.

One British soldier was killed and four others were injured last night when a small detachment of troops clashed with a large band of Arab rebels in the Hebron district. One Arab was killed. Also reported today was the death of an Arab in a mine explosion.

Terrorism occurred on the Sabbath as Arabs staged a lightning raid on a new Jewish colony at Nagrab, near Negueb.

The Jaffa District Court sentenced a Greek ship's captain to one year in jail for having engaged in the illegal immigration traffic. Other members of the ship's crew, also implicated in the illegal smuggling of Jews into Palestine, were sentenced to terms of from six to nine months in jail.

The Haifa Military Tribunal today passed the death sentence on an Arab arrested on July 6 and found carrying arms.

Twenty-seven Jews were fined £1 each for having participated in a night celebration of the recent foundation of the unauthorized Nagrab colony near Negueb. The court based its judgment on the recent law forbidding demonstrations at night.—Havas.

Yangtze Rapidly Rising

Chungking, July 24.

The level of the Yangtze River is rapidly rising here—in one case nearly 30 feet within 24 hours.

High water and the swift current combine to make crossing the river between the north and south banks extremely difficult and very dangerous.

Tragic scenes are witnessed almost every day from the river bank where capsizing junks are seen throwing their screaming men and women passengers into the rushing waters, where they soon disappear, swallowed by innumerable whirlpools.

Chinese dispatches from Honan also state that the Yellow River in that district is rising rapidly.

The flood channel below Fukou is at present over 50 feet wide, making a crossing almost impossible.—Reuter.

Nuncio to Warsaw Sees Vatican Prelates

Vatican City, July 23.

The Papal State Secretary, Cardinal Luigi Maglione, today received Monsignor Philippe Corthi, Nuncio to Warsaw, who will shortly return to his post in the Polish capital. While here, Mgr. Corthi has held conversations with Pope Pius XII and high functionaries of the Vatican State Secretariat.—Havas.

"Radio General" Too Talkative

French Press Sees General Franco in Totalitarian Camp

London, July 24.

Although various reasons have been advanced to explain the removal of General Gonzalo Quiepo de Llano from the command of the Second Military Region last week, it is generally agreed that General Francisco Franco cashiered the veteran commander for remarks he made in a speech at Seville last Tuesday. What General Quiepo de Llano actually said in the speech, however is still not clear from the numerous conflicting reports which have been circulated.

According to one report received here from Lisbon, he is said to have declared that it was only his attitude which prevented Generalissimo Franco, then second in command of the insurgent forces, from fleeing to France on the second day of the Spanish civil war. On the other hand, a report from Gibralter explains that General Quiepo de Llano earned the Supreme Commander's disfavour by declaring himself opposed to Spanish association with the Rome-Berlin axis. He is said to have threatened to declare the independence of Andalusia in the event of a foreign war involving Spain.

The speech at Seville is said to have contained many derogatory references to the foreign allies who assisted the present masters of Spain to destroy the Republican Government against which they rebelled.

In view of the insistent nature of reports to this effect, last week's report that General Quiepo de Llano was removed from his command merely because he was about to be appointed to a post in the Government or an ambassadorship abroad is generally discounted here.—United Press.

Important Events Noted

Paris, July 24.

The papers here this morning attached considerable importance to the latest developments in Spain, including the disgrace of General Queipo de Llano, Commander of the 2nd military region, and the reported arrest of General Yague, war time Commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain.

The majority of the press agrees in interpreting the events as a further episode in the struggle between the Phalangists dominated by the Home Minister, Sr. Serrano Suner, and the traditionalist military group.

"L'Epoque" termed the developments "an important and instructive event."

"It proves first of all that a union is far from having been achieved on the other side of the Pyrenees," the paper added. "A large section of the army and of the population is dissatisfied. There is talk of dismissing other Generals. The disgrace of General Queipo de Llano proves also that El Caudillo, who seemed to hesitate until now between the Army and the Phalangists is taking sides with the latter. The Axis Powers are triumphing."—Havas.

Ex-King Zog in Oslo

Oslo, July 23.

Ex-King Zog of Albania arrived here at 11.40 p.m. today from Stockholm. He is accompanied by his wife, the ex-Queen Geraldine, and his son and heir, who is now three and a half months old.—Havas.

Additional Personnel For British Navy

White Paper Issued Giving Further Numbers Needed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 24.

A White Paper issued here today gives the estimate of further numbers required to be voted for the Navy for the year ending March 31, 1940. as 12,000 officers, seamen, boys and Royal Marines.

The original estimate was 133,000 men. Thus the revised estimate of 145,000 men will represent a maximum bearing.

It is too early, it is expected, to estimate precisely the numbers likely to be borne at the end of the financial year, but it is possible that the figure of about 138,000 men will be reached.

A supplementary estimate will be presented at a later date for expenditure and allowances for the maintenance of the additional personnel, which, in the meantime, will be met from funds voted for the service for this year.

An explanatory memorandum issued with the White Paper states that as a result of the decision of the Government to call up a number of retired Naval officers, pensioners and reservists for the combined Fleet and Air exercises in August and September, the total number of officers seamen, boys and Royal marines employed in that period is expected to reach 145,000.—Reuter.

Pope's Message for U.S. President

Cardinal Gasparri Brings Note on Peace Moves

London, July 24.

There is reason to believe that Enrico Cardinal Gasparri, one of the Pope's trusted assistants, who left Naples last Friday for New York, is the bearer of a personal letter from Pope Pius to President Roosevelt in reply to the one His Holiness recently received from the President, the Rome correspondent of "The Times" telephoned to the home office today.

"The President's letter, it is stated, made certain suggestions as to how peace might be maintained, and it is believed that the Pope's reply is concerned with the same project," the correspondent added.—Havas.

Japanese Bomb Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangsi

Chungking, July 24.

Japanese aircraft continue to be active in Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangsi Provinces, according to Chinese dispatches received here today.

Twenty-seven Japanese aeroplanes in three groups, they claim, heavily bombed Chihkiang, in West Hunan, near the Kweichow border, yesterday afternoon, dropping bombs both inside and outside the city.

Chihkiang is an important town on the main highway between Changsha and Kweiyang.

At the same time, eight Japanese 'planes are reported to have bombed Nanning, in Kwangsi, while six Japanese machines are said to have dropped bombs over Kian, in South Kiangsi, early yesterday morning.—Reuter.

Mayor Fu Seizes P.W.D. Trucks

Two Britons, 125 Chinese Held at Police Station; Negotiations Proceeding

Negotiations were proceeding last night between officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities following the seizure in Chapei earlier in the day of two Britons, 125 Chinese overseers and coolies and several trucks belonging to P.W.D. by members of the Special Municipality Police under the direct orders of Mayor Fu Siao-en.

The trucks, together with their occupants, were seized at Mayor Fu's personal request at about 3 p.m. as they were proceeding in Chapei, near the Rokusan Gardens. They were on their way to dump refuse from the International Settlement. The truck convoy was then taken to the vicinity of Eight Character Bridge where the ignition keys were confiscated and the occupants taken to the Police Station.

Mayor Fu, it was stated last night, contended that the S.M.C. had no right to dump refuse in Chapei without his authorization, and in February he forbade the dumping of garbage near Siccawei by the P.W.D. Before the hostilities the S.M.C. paid $10,000 a month for the disposal of refuse in the areas controlled by the City Government of Greater Shanghai. Upon enquiry last night the "North-China Daily News" was informed that a working arrangement for the disposal of refuse was in force, prior to the seizure of the vehicles, with the Special Municipality.

OBITUARY

Rev. Herbert James Molony

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 24.

The Rev. Mr. Herbert James Molony, D.D., former Bishop in Chekiang, died here today at the age of 74 years.

After graduating from Pembroke College, Cambridge, he became Curate of St. Stephen's, Newcastle, in 1888. Two years later, he went to India, where he worked as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society for seventeen years in Mandla, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and from 1905 until 1907, as Examining Chaplain Bishop of Nagpur. From 1908 until 1928, the Rev. Molony served his church as Bishop in Chekiang. In 1929, he became Rector of Teston, Kent.—Reuter.

Mrs. Olga Witovsky

On July 20, at 7.20 p.m., passed away into the better world, Mrs. Olga **Nicolaevna Witovsky**, at the age of 74 years. She was a president of the Russian Theosophical Lodge in Shanghai. In the name H. P. Blavatsky this Lodge was opened here in 1925 when there were scarcely any Russian books on Theosophy here, and Mrs. Witovsky devoted all her time to the translating of works by well-known authors on Theosophy, also writing all her own lectures.

During the last fourteen years her translations were very numerous and her zeal and devotion made her highly esteemed and she was greatly loved by her audiences.

Funeral services will be held in the Chapel at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today at 10 a.m.

Blackout Test Made at Port of London

Special Lighting Devices Used for Dock Work

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 24.

Officials of the Port of London Authority state that observations were made by aircraft at midnight on the visibility of the Tilbury Dock area under blackout conditions, in order to examine the ability of the Port of London to carry on in wartime.

Special lighting devices evolved allowed dockyard work to continue unhampered. In their first large scale trial, hundreds of lamps were screwed on the dockside in such a way that, though they were expected to be invisible from above, they allowed work to proceed normally in the thirteen berths used for the test.

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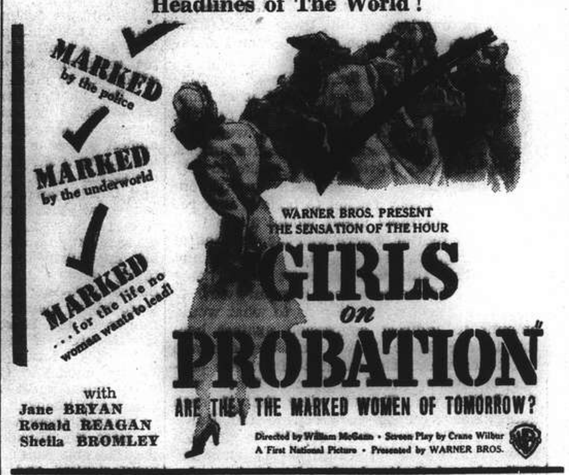
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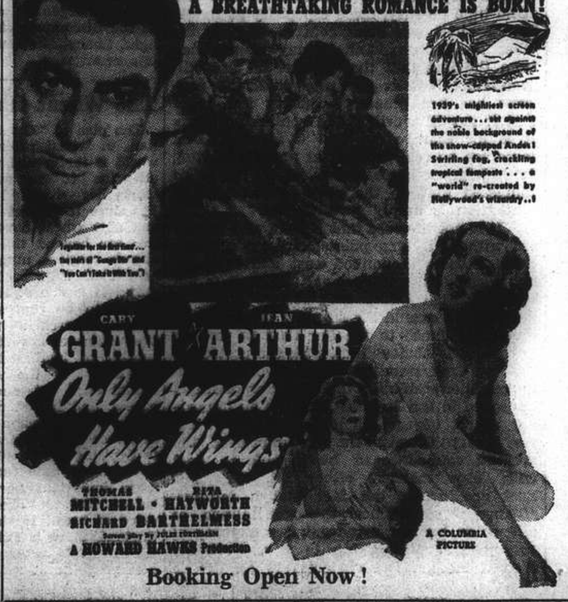
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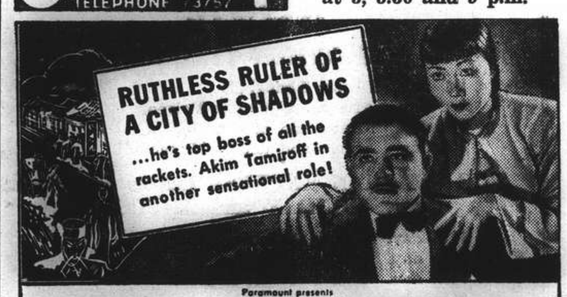

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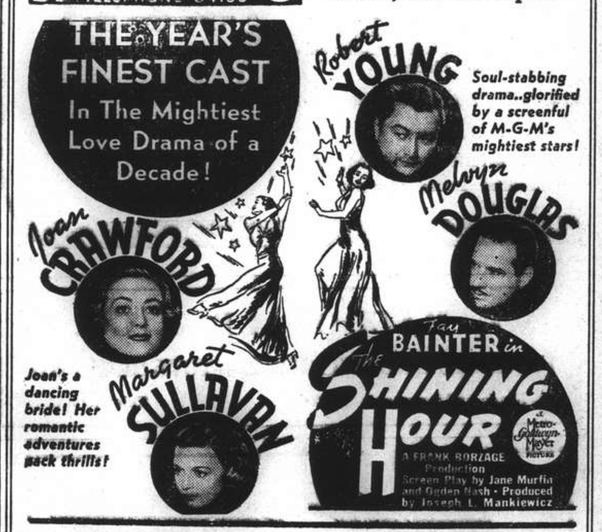
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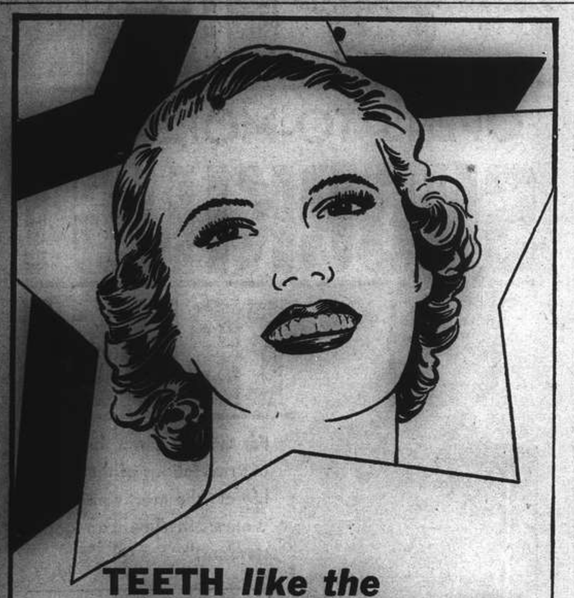

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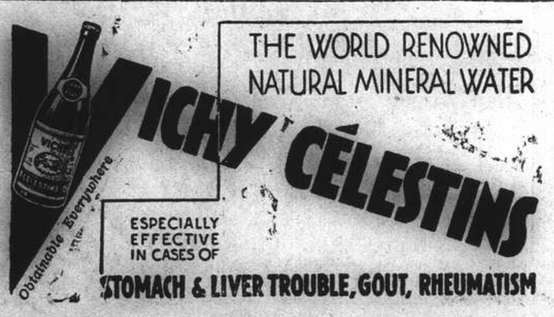

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BIRTHS

SIMON.—On July 22, 1939, at Ste. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Jean Simon, a son, PIERRE FRANÇOIS. -1270

GILROY.—On July 23, 1939, at Country Hospital, Shanghai, to SYBIL, wife of H. J. E. Gilroy, a son.

CASSON.—On July 23, 1939, at Bron-y-garth, Portmadoc, North Wales, to PATRICIA (née Chester Master), wife of Lieutenant John Casson, R.N., a daughter. (Hongkong papers please copy.) 10460

DEATH

WILSON.—Suddenly on July 22, 1939, ALBERT FLETCHER (Tug) WILSON, in Shanghai. Funeral services will be conducted at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, tomorrow, Wednesday, July 26, 1939, at 4 p.m. to be followed by interment at the Bubbling Well Cemetery as 4.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BEALE.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, CHARLES (Charlie) JAMES BEALE, who passed away on July 25, 1935. Gone but not forgotten. -1232

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATION

The interview which British and French diplomatic representatives had with Foreign Commissar Molotov on Sunday at the Kremlin is of rather more importance than would appear superficially, and to some extent may be regarded as a hopeful sign. There can be little doubt that the slowness with which these negotiations for the creation of a tripartite mutual defence pact has progressed has created not a little anxiety, anxiety which will persist until the conversations are brought to a conclusion, whether successful or not. Reports of Germany desirous of coming to an economic agreement with Russia have been current for some time, while it has also been stated that there is a considerable school of German political thought which would favour the two countries entering into a military alliance. The latter, however, had not been able to make much headway chiefly because of the stern opposition of Herr Hitler to any such policy, and the realization that such a move would have the effect of destroying the Anti-Comintern Pact, and the consequent loosening of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. Indeed it would amount to such a complete reversal of policy that it is difficult to see how the three Powers could possibly hold together afterwards. Nevertheless sensational and false reports were circulating to the effect that a German military mission was to visit Moscow or that Herr Franz von Papen was to go there for some purpose not disclosed. The Anglo-French-Soviet conversation of Sunday was calculated to dispel any wrong impressions resulting from these erroneous reports, and the statement issued afterwards to the effect that the negotiations were proceeding normally, and that there were no grounds for pessimism should certainly have that result. It was further denied that the announcement of the resumption of German-Soviet trade parleys was made for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon the western democracies, and, while this may indeed be the case, it cannot be overlooked that these negotiations are an important factor in the general situation.

Looking back over the months of negotiation which have already elapsed it is more apparent now than earlier that the difficulties which had to be surmounted were important, and impressive. The contributions, which the three Powers could make to any system of mutual defence, are so different that there is every reason to believe that reconciliation of their views would at no time be an easy matter. There was the question of extending guarantees to states which did not want them, and would resent them being extended. There was the Russian view to be taken into consideration as to what would amount to indirect aggression against herself in the Baltic States and the common resistance which she expected from the parties to the proposed alliance. There was the British and French view that if such guarantees were to be given to the Baltic States similar procedure should be adopted with regard to such countries as Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, who in turn desired none of them, and regarded such an extension in their case as possibly militating against their traditional neutrality, and, of course, there was the reluctance of Moscow to go quite so far, especially when one of the countries concerned did not even grant her diplomatic recognition. Reconciliation of such a very complete conflict of ideas could at no time be easy, more especially as it was Russia which was being courted, and not the other two Powers, and it may be assumed from the fact that the negotiations are still proceeding that at any rate sufficient progress has been made to justify the belief that it is still worth while continuing them. It is for that reason that it is urged that there are no real grounds at present existing for indulgence in pessimism, and it has to be confessed that on the face of things that contention is amply justified.

It is not the case that Britain and France are without talking points in these negotiations. Russia is flanked east and west by two ideological enemies, and while it is not suggested that Britain and France would be prepared to extend the scope of the proposed military alliance to the Far East as well as Europe, it is obvious that, with the protection such an understanding would give Russia in Europe, her position would be correspondingly improved in the Far East. That is an important aspect of the whole matter, for while the Soviet Government has expressed the greatest confidence in being able to deal with any menace either in the Far East or Europe, the fact that a military alliance would reduce the possibilities of offence on her western front is something of very considerable value to her. Probably one of the greatest obstacles to an earlier agreement was the amount of distrust felt on all sides at the commencement of the negotiations. It is hoped that much of that has now been dissipated, but that it did exist has been apparent all along, and has been responsible for many of the difficulties encountered. Its removal has not been easy. So much had happened in the past that the creation of a better atmosphere of mutual understanding was necessary before much progress could be made. It is now believed that there has been a considerable improvement owing to the removal of many causes for misunderstanding and irritation which it is apparent had to be achieved before any great headway could be made. That these negotiations have not been wholly profitless can be assumed from the very fact that they are being continued. Undoubtedly Germany would like to throw a monkey wrench into the whole proceedings, and there is evidence that attempts to do so have been made, but as it has already been pointed out to do this effectively Germany would have to abandon very much of the policy she has consistently adopted against Russia, and completely to thwart Anglo-French endeavours to come to an understanding with Russia would mean that Germany would herself have to strike a fatal blow to the anti-Comintern structure she has been busily erecting. For this reason it is to be believed that time is not so great a factor as it was originally thought, and that even if now progress is slow it does not justify the abandonment of hope as to the outcome.

Misdirected Enthusiasm

The prompt action of the Italian Marines in effecting the release of Inspr. J. Watson from the "Ta Tao" police, and their firmness in insisting upon the proper procedure along Municipal roads entitles them to the thanks and congratulations of the foreign community. Inspr. Watson was doing no more than his duty in removing political propaganda of an obnoxious character. If the propaganda had been anti-Japanese in nature and not anti-British there is no doubt that his actions would have been deemed by the authorities north of the Soochow Creek to have been highly praiseworthy. Even the "Ta Tao" police would have agreed with this. Their action in manhandling Inspr. Watson and carrying him off to their police station inevitably arouses the suspicion that they themselves are concerned in the anti-British propaganda which they are protecting. In which case it would appear to be preferable that they should direct their energy towards the suppression of crime in the areas supposed to be under their control, instead of allowing their political enthusiasm, or the political designs of their pay-masters, to run away with them. The existence in "Ta Tao" territory of a safety zone for the worst type of criminals has already been exposed several times in this journal. In criticizing the inertia of the "Ta Tao" authorities in dealing with this criminal menace, their difficulties are not overlooked. Their equipment for dealing with armed crime is hopelessly inadequate, and no one can reasonably expect them to throw away their lives without any prospect of benefit. But if they are unable to do their duty in their own area, they should certainly be warned not to interfere with those who are doing their duty in neighbouring areas. Commonsense, if not policy, dictates such a course. For it calls for no particular powers of vision to see that the lawlessness of the preservers of the law in the "Ta Tao" areas must reflect discreditably upon the municipal government under which they are acting, and which is striving for recognition from the foreign authorities. This government is judged by its acts, and not by its protestations. And if those acts encourage the belief that it is unworthy of the responsibility it has had thrust upon it, no one can be blamed if he withholds recognition until such a time as the "Ta Tao" municipality can prove that it deserves it.

Tightening the Belt

An American diet specialist quoted in this journal yesterday, believes that people can get fat on water. By this he undoubtedly means that there is body-building sustenance in this cheap and humble commodity, and in these difficult days of low exchange and a rapidly increasing cost of living his message may cast a ray of sunshine on Shanghai for a time has come when household economies must be exercised to infinitesimal limits and it is pleasant to learn that water has food values. Some sections of commercial Shanghai are happily able to make adjustments to counter the increased cost of living, but to the greater majority of the community it is a question of accommodating income to a far higher expenditure. As Mr. Micawber expounded the fallacy of this school of economics last century it is a serious question of making the dollar go much farther than ever before. As a challenge to the Shanghai housewife whose interest is not directly involved in the mechanics of exchange but who realizes difficulties by much more convincing signs such as the "butter barometer" and the "bread barometer," this period of emergency must produce the best qualities of fortitude and the highest degree of domestic acumen and marketing ability if she and her family are to weather the storm. True, it is a poor philosophy at the best but it represents the only front Shanghai can show at present until conditions improve. It means everything must be utilized, and the houseboy's perquisites must be reduced. The art of utilizing "left-overs," which has been highly developed in countries like the United States since the depression, must become ever more highly developed, and the whims of the master of the house must be subordinated to the resources of the larder. It may mean the adoption of forms of synthetic dishes on the "ersatz" model in Germany. During the Great War, when most necessaries of life were practically unobtainable or rationed in niggardly manner, there were all sorts of experiments to meet the situation. Semi-potato bread and pastries for pies, meatless days, general vegetarianism and other forms of restriction were adopted. They were desperate devices but national health did not suffer much. In Shanghai, with the loyal and ingenious co-operation of the Chinese cook, there may develop an absolutely new form of economic food production excelling everyting in the past—and everybody knows what the Chinese cook can do with almost nothing at a pinch. These are gloomy prospects but Shanghai has weathered worse emergencies and has emerged to laugh at the discomforts afterwards. Viewed in this light, Shanghai should be able to pass through this emergency.

The Wheat Glut

The plea of "The Observer" for the stabilization of wheat prices on the theory that the world is threatened with ruin by plenty, draws attention to the over-production which the world has witnessed in a number of commodities since the Great War. Rubber, coffee, cotton and now wheat have been produced in quantities far beyond the capacity of the world to absorb, and a number of serious difficulties associated with control have had to be dealt with. It is one of the things with which mankind can be reproached that it has devoted much research to the problem of increased production and certainly not enough on the subject of increased use. There are still inequalities in the world which need to be straightened out, and in some parts plenty in excess, and in others an unjustifiable scarcity. In the case of some commodities, notably rubber, recent years have seen more attention paid to devising means of extending its use, and at the present time that commodity is playing a more important part in daily life than ever before. But as "The Observer" points out the price of bread is rising in Germany, while in England there is still a degree of malnutrition which should never be allowed to exist. It is a tragedy that Germany should not be able by reason of exchange difficulties, to secure the wheat she needs in the open markets of the world, and whether that is one of the results of the development of a policy of close nationalism or not, it is plain that there is something wrong with any system which permits a superfluity of production in one part of the world and inability to consume in others. The suggestion that the wheat producing countries of the world should get together to reach some form of price agreement has much to commend it, and it is to be hoped that something in this direction will be done, but it would be all the better if the consuming countries could also consult to see what can be their contribution towards solving a problem which may become very serious indeed.

IN PARENTHESIS

Difference

The difference between cricket and courting is—courting is never postponed because of bad light.

* * *

Tricks

"ARE you the trained nurse mummy told me about?"

"Yes, dear."

"Let's see you do some tricks then."

* * *

Alike

DID you hear about the two mind-readers who met in the street? One looked at the other hard for a moment and then said: "You're all right—how am I?"

* * *

Fully Covered

DOZING on the beach at Ryde,
Dad got covered by the tide.
Mother said in tones deploring,
"At any rate it stopped him snoring."

* * *

Well-named

A LADY has just presented her husband with a daughter. They're going to call the child "Militia" because they haven't got half enough clothes ready for her.

* * *

Straight From the Shoulder

SOME talk of Two-Ton Tony,
And some of Big Brown Joe,
But the Weather Clerk is more my mark—
He's the Wettest Man I know!

* * *

Trapped!

I WAS reading Beryl, says George Formby, a bit out of t'paper about a woman in Johannesburg who catches rats for a living. "That's nothing new," said Beryl, "every woman who gets married does that."

Funny, but she looked straight at me as she said it.

* * *

One Down

"WHEN I first met Henry I had never held a club," says the lady who's going to marry Henry Cotton.

Neither had my wife when she first met me —but she soon picked it up, and now she's got a lovely natural swing. She doesn't have to tee me up these days, either. She just takes a swipe at me, wherever I'm lying.

* * *

Fun in Store

THE public, are asked to wear their gas masks during Edmonton's next A.R.P. exercises.

A local statistician has estimated that 241 local funsters will seize the opportunity of approaching their masked acquaintances with the waggish remark—"Hullo, old man, why haven't you got your mask on?"

He has not yet decided how far the knocked-out funsters would reach if laid end to end.

* * *

Wheel and Woe

THE latest cure for the servant problem is to let your servant join the domestic cycling club. —News Item.

My cook has gone out on her cycle,
My cook has gone out on the spree,
She's taken my grub to share out with the club.
Oh, bring back my cookie to me!
Bring back, bring back,
Bring back my cookie to me, to me.
I'm all for these sports but she's wearing my shorts,
So bring back my cookie to me!

* * *

Bit About Granite

SOMETHING of the scientist's joy—comparable with the thrill which shook Pomponius Ego, who first discovered that you can make a hardboiled egg stand up by smashing one end —was mine yesterday, says Showman in the "Daily Herald."

For I discovered exactly how that imitation granite effect is produced on buildings. You paint a light blueish grey background. You let it dry. Then, as I observed, you smear it with black and dab away at it with a thing like a boot brush.

You give each dab a twisting motion. That is the art of it. And, as you dab, revelling in your creative art, you whistle the Penny Serenade.

This is a secret which I have long wanted to know. At last it is mine. I have not felt so happy since I found out how they put the soft centres in chocolates.

THE WEATHER

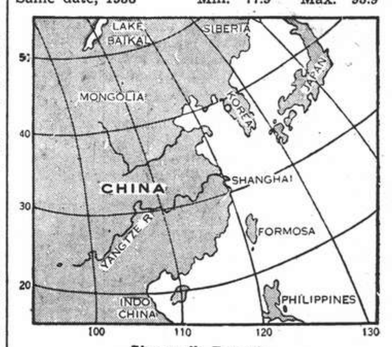
Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	72.0	Max.	85.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	79.5	Max.	93.5

Rainfall .69

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	70.9	Max.	86.9
Same date, 1938	Min.	77.9	Max.	93.9



Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Pressure falling over Japan and China. The typhoon is passing to the south of Kiusiu north-west and west-north-westward. Cyclonic low area over Formosa. Northerly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and hotter weather getting thundery.

State on the morning of the 24th:—Overcast weather. Westerly breezes. Normal and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Variable weather with cyclonic circulation around Shantung and over the Loochoos. Cloudy weather with south-westerly to south-easterly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea. Typhoon signals: 1st: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles, latitude 35, longitude 121, direction west-north-west, intensity unknown. 2nd: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles, latitude 27, longitude 130, direction north-north-east intensity: Unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To THE I. C. MILK FUND

Mrs. W. W. J.—Bridge winnings $5.00

To THE S. S. P. C. A. FUND

Dog Lover $30.00

British China Policy Remains Unchanged

Mr. Chamberlain Tells Commons Tokyo Accord Brings No De Facto Recognition of Japanese Sovereignty ; Formula for Parleys Announced

London, July 24.

AFTER having read the text of the preliminary agreement between Great Britain and Japan signed in Tokyo last Saturday night, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, replied in the House of Commons to several questions on the accord. He replied in the negative to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour member for the Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire, who asked: "Will not these concessions in fact constitute de facto recognition of Japanese sovereignty in respect to those parts of China which are now under the control of Japanese armed forces?"

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, asked whether the Prime Minister's statement represented a change in British policy in China. Mr. Chamberlain answered: "No, it does not."

The Prime Minister then made a statement regarding the Anglo-Japanese agreement:—

"Since July 15, preliminary conversations have been proceeding in Tokyo between His Majesty's Ambassador and the Japanese Foreign Minister before starting the negotiations for the settlement of the situation in Tientsin," he said. "At the outset of the discussions the Japanese Government expressed the view that if progress was to be made in the removal of misunderstandings and the establishment of better relations, it was essential to recognize the background against which the situation in Tientsin should be viewed."

Tientsin Local Conditions

Referring to the situation in Tientsin itself, Mr. Chamberlain said that the "general position is unchanged. No incidents are reported. The milk situation is fairly satisfactory. Supplies are good but continue to be subject to delays at barriers."

Following the reading of the text of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the only communist member of the House, Mr. William Gallacher shouted "Shameful."

Lieutenant Commander Reginald Fletcher, Labour member for the Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, asked the Prime Minister whether he would "give the assurance that nothing will be agreed to in these forthcoming negotiations which is calculated to impair the Chinese currency or to impair the rights of this country to grant credits to the Chinese Government for any purpose whatsoever?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Chamberlain replied. "The discussions are confined to local issues in Tientsin.

Definition of Area Wanted

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Liberal member for St. George's Division, Tower Hamlets, asked Mr. Chamberlain to specify "the territory he refers to when he speaks of territory under effective Japanese control."

"I would not like to give a definite answer to the supplementary question," the Prime Minister said.

"Have we not given the undertaking to pursue the course of policy in this area? What is this area?" Mr. Wedgwood Benn insisted.

"The area under Japanese control," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

Excitement prevailed in the House when the Premier was asked whether his statement "does not mean that the Government have definitely taken sides with Japan?" Cries of "No! No!" from Conservative benches prevented Mr. Chamberlain from speaking for some moments.

Tientsin Silver Reserves

Mr. George Strauss, Labour member for North Lambeth, asked the Premier whether he "will give the assurance that the Chinese silver reserve in Tientsin valued at £2,500,000 will not be surrendered to Japan?"

"The Japanese Government have never formulated to His Majesty's Government any proposals regarding the disposal of this silver reserve," Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated.

"Can the Prime Minister say if the silver reserve is lodged with a British bank and would it not be advisable in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Tientsin to move it out of harm's way?" asked Mr. Frederick Bellenger, Labour member for the Bassetlaw Division of Nottinghamshire.

"I should desire to have notice of that question," Mr. Butler replied.

"Does the Prime Minister suggest that the Chinese Government would be anxious for us to hand it over to the Japanese," Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Labour member for the Ebbw Vale Division of Monmouthshire, asked.

Mr. Butler replied in the negative.

Agitation to Be Controlled

"His Majesty's Ambassador has represented to the Japanese Government the great importance of discouraging press recriminations and exaggerated claims which can only prejudice the result of the negotiations on local issues now about to open," Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Lords this afternoon, referring to the Anglo-Japanese memorandum signed last Saturday night.

"His Majesty's Ambassador has made strong representations on the subject of anti-British agitation. It is to be anticipated that as a result of the agreement which has now been reached this agitation will cease," the Foreign Secretary added. "Meanwhile, the Japanese Prime Minister is reported to have said that the Japanese Government, now that they had fixed their policy could control agitation not in accordance with it."—Havas.

Formula for Talks Given

London, July 24.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in making his statement on the Anglo-Japanese Agreement in the House of Commons today, said that at the outset of preliminary discussions in Tokyo, the Japanese Government had expressed the view that if progress was to be made for the removal of misunderstanding and the establishment of better relations, it was essential to recognize the background against which the situation in Tientsin should be viewed.

This had nothing to do with the British Government's China policy, but was a question of fact. Hostilities were proceeding in China on a large scale. The Japanese Army had to provide for its own security and

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Misinterpretation Feared in U.S.

Britain Accepts Position Long Ago Acknowledged By Washington

Washington, July 24.

State Department officials expressed the fear last night that Japan would interpret the terms of the Arita-Craigie agreement in Tokyo as a Japanese victory and thereby bring the risk of further complications in the delicate balance of power in the Far East.

State Department officials said they had not yet received confirmation of reports that Britain had agreed to recognize a state of hostilities in China and hereafter refrain from aiding China, but the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, was expected to visit dispatch headquarters last night to read the latest reports from Tokyo.

Government circles said that the situation in China now might be on the eve of "tremendous events" if the Anglo-Japanese agreement is misinterpreted by Japanese army headquarters in Tokyo. Informed quarters here refused to regard the reported Arita-Craigie agreement as a victory for Japan.

The agreement, it was said, clarifies the status of Anglo-Japanese relations in a specific local instance, but frees British diplomacy to act on a more positive basis in connection with the entire Anglo-Japanese situation, since the Japanese military authorities are now bound by a specific formula.

Legal experts here said Britain had now merely accepted a position acknowledged long ago by the United States, although the United States has been in a better tactical position to confine the liberties of Japan under this status.—United Press.

London Papers Reserved

London, July 24.

The papers here this morning commented somewhat reservedly on the optimism caused by the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

Whitehall was being advised to reserve all judgment, the editors of "The Times," "Financial Times," and "Daily Telegraph" wrote this morning.

The "News Chronicle" published the results of the investigation undertaken by the British Institute of Public Opinion on the question "Should Britain now go ahead and defend her interests in the Far East?" Twenty two per cent. of the replies were in favour of "fighting Japan if necessary." Thirty seven per cent. would "forbid all trade between Britain and Japan." Seventeen per cent. advocated to "supply credits and munitions to China." The withdrawal of the British Ambassador from Japan as a protest was favoured by 9 per cent., while 15 per cent. would do nothing.

The "News-Chronicle" then gave the percentages of the replies made in the United States to the question "Up to what point should the United States go to defend her interests in China?" Six per cent. favoured a war with Japan, 51 per cent. advocated the cessation of shipments of American war material to Japan, 18 per cent. would send a State Department protest to the Japanese Government and 25 per cent. would do nothing.—Havas.

Paris Pleased

Paris, July 24.

Conservative French circles last night characterized the reported Arita-Craigie agreement in Tokyo as a definite diplomatic defeat to Germany and Italy.

The agreement was termed an "excellent example of British realism." French Government quarters pointed out that the terms of the agreement weakened the ties of the Rome-Berlin axis to Japan and relieved Britain of the necessity of sending a fleet to the Far East. This is expected to have important repercussions on the European situation.

The French Nationalist press heralded the agreement and predicted it would force an early conclusion of negotiations in Moscow aimed at the formation of a triple military alliance involving Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

French Concessions in China are expected to share in whatever the Anglo-Japanese accord brings to the British.

The French press is convinced that the Chinese dollar will collapse rapidly and shorten China's military resistance. French editors appeared to doubt, however, that Japan would gain a decisive military victory. The Sino-Japanese war is expected to degenerate into guerilla warfare.

Meanwhile, the French Government insists it has no intention of extending *de facto* recognition to the situation in China or to the Japanese controlled Chinese governments.—United Press.

Berlin Sees British Defeat

Berlin, July 24.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement in Tokyo "definitely spells a British retreat and shows Britain finally to be in a more tractable frame of mind," the Nazi Propaganda Ministry said in a statement issued last night.

"The agreement is greeted with satisfaction in Germany," the statement said, "because it indicates that

(Continued on page 12)

Tientsin Situation Discussed

First Full Conference Held in Tokyo

FROM PERCY WHITEING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, July 24.

Sir Robert Craigie, H.M. Ambassador to Tokyo, and Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, having settled the basic principles, are not losing time in holding a conference during which the concrete Tientsin issues will be discussed. They met today from 9 a.m. until noon and from 4 p.m. to 6.20 at Mr. Renzo Sawada's (Vice Foreign Minister) residence).

I understand that the proceedings so far have been smooth with a congenial atmosphere prevailing. The arguments have not been heated, a friendly exchange of viewpoints being in evidence at all sittings. Despite the fact that Mr. Arita made all the arrangements for today's exchange of views, he will not participate in the conversations.

Delegations to Lunch Together

Tomorrow he will entertain both delegations to lunch. Today's conferences were attended by Sir Robert Craigie, Maj.-Gen. Piggott, Military Attache, Mr. H. A. Macrae, Acting Commercial Counsellor, Mr. P. H. Gore Booth, Second Secretary, and Mr. H. N. Brain, also Second Secretary. From Shanghai and Tientsin there were Mr. W. D. Allen, Third Secretary British Embassy Offices, and Major Herbert, Super-intending Consul.

The Japanese delegation consisted of Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Minister-at Large in China, Mr. Hikozo Tanaka, Tientsin Consul, Maj.-Gen. Muto, Col. Kawamura, both from Tientsin, Messrs. Hide Yosano, Koichiro Asakai, Morio Aoki and Kohei Teraoka, Foreign Office secretaries.

The first communiqué issued after the meeting stated that issues arising out of the Tientsin situation were being discussed. Mr. Kato, it was stated, gave a general explanation of the Japanese viewpoint at the first meeting to which Sir Robert Craigie gave a reply of a general character. After a few further explanations by the Japanese delegates the conference was closed.

The second communiqué issued stated that there had been a general discussion of matters relating to the maintenance of peace and order, security and public order in Tientsin. Several points arose, however, which will have to be clarified in respect of certain details and these will be discussed by a committee consisting of Maj.-Gen. Piggott, Mr. Tanaka, Major Herbert, Major Ota. This committee will meet tomorrow at 9 a.m. following which the next full meeting will be convened.

New Trend of Relations

The speediness of the proceedings has caused much comment in Tokyo. Meanwhile Japanese commentators are sugesting that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador to China, should be replaced because of his excessive pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy. This, they state, does not harmonize with the new trend of Anglo-Japanese relations and if there are any discussions at Tientsin, they feel that they should be directed by Sir Robert Craigie and not by the Ambassador to China.

The following statement was issued as a result of the conversations which have been proceeding since July 15 between Sir Robert and Mr. Arita: "The British Government fully recognizes the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that so long as that state of affairs continues to exist the Japanese forces have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy.

"The British Government have no intention of countenancing any act or measure prejudicial to the attainment of the above mentioned objectives of the Japanese forces and will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to British authorities and nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

No Letting Down of China Seen

"The Times" Comments on Tokyo Agreement

London, July 24.

"The Tokyo formula, which has cleared the way for a termination of a dangerous dispute, places British neutrality on the same basis as neutrality in America and other Powers which practise it," says "The Times" today in an editorial on the memorandum signed by Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, and Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Japanese foreign Minister.

The undertaking that Great Britain has given, it continues, can be criticized only by those who themselves are prepared to oppose or obstruct the Japanese army. It cannot, the paper adds, be constructed as a letting-down of China, or as impairing any foreign interests in China.

"Neutral diplomatic opinion," "The Times" declares, "is disposed to congratulate the British Government on having achieved a more moderate settlement than at first appeared possible.

Axis Disappointed

"The tone of comment in the Axis countries while the negotiations were proceeding showed that their success will be a sharp disappointment.

"The domestic situation was one of the factors which decided the Japanese Government to make a settlement relatively easy.

"A majority of the ruling elements in Japan, alarmed by those dangerous undercurrents, silently supported behind the scenes, those who strove for a settlement."

"The Japanese Government," concludes "The Times," "also realised that if the present opportunity was lost, the relations between Great Britain and Japan would become irrevocably hostile."—Reuter.

King and Queen at Thanksgiving Service

The King and Queen leaving Westminster Abbey after attending the thanksgiving service held for their safe return from Canada.

What Japan Wants From Britain

"Asahi" Lists Demands to Be Made in Tokyo Parleys ; Ambassador Denounced

Tokyo, July 24.

The "Asahi Shimbun," commenting on the progress of the Anglo-Japanese conversations, states that the efficacy of the reported agreement reached between Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Foreign Minister, will depend on the settlement of other Anglo-Japanese issues.

It lists these as follows:—

1. British political co-operation with the forthcoming Central China régime, in which connection the journal argues that in the event of the establishment of a central régime, and its formal recognition by Japan, "Britain naturally would have to follow suit."

2. The question of the removal of Sir Archibald Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, "who has stuck to his bigoted pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy."

At least, the "Asahi Shimbun" declares, if detailed arrangements for the concrete execution of an understanding are reached at Tokyo, and the conference is shifted to Tientsin, the British representatives should not be placed under the control of Sir Archibald Kerr.

Question of Settlements

3. The question of the international settlements at Shanghai and Kulangsu, in which connection Britain should "rectify her attitude forthwith, and eventually follow Japan's fundamental policy in returning the concessions to China."

4. Now that Britain is to cooperate in assuring the safety of the Japanese forces, and the maintenance of peace and order, Britain cannot be allowed to claim the reopening of Yangtze navigation solely on the grounds of the protection of her vested rights and interests.

5. The suspension of the development of the South-west China route for assisting General Chiang Kai-shek.

6. The abandonment of legal tender stabilization activities.

7. The prohibition of, or the restriction of the circulation of, legal tender in the Concessions.

8. Co-operation in the circulation of Federal Reserve and Hua Hsing bank notes.

9. Co-operation in Japan's blockade of China's seaboard.

"These," the journal adds, "are questions for the future on which the British attitude will have a vital bearing."—Reuter.

Turkish-Bulgarian Frontier Incident

Sofia, July 24.

It is officially announced here that a Turkish soldier was wounded in a frontier incident which occurred at the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier on July 21 near Svilengrade. The Turkish soldier was wounded when trespassing on Bulgarian territory, it is added.

The incident had already been settled by an enquiry on the spot by officers of the Bulgarian and Turkish frontier detachments.—Trans-Ocean.

Tripartite Parleys Continuing Normally in Moscow

No Grounds for Pessimism ; Soviets Deny Trade Talks With Reich Change Policy

Moscow, July 23.

DISREGARDING Sabbath holidays, British and French diplomatic representatives here held a 75-minute conference with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotoff, at 4 p.m. today in the Kremlin. It was later officially announced that the meeting took place with a view to "continuing parleys."

Sir William Seeds, Ambassador, and Mr. William Strang, special Foreign Office delegate, represented Britain, while M. Paul-Emile Naggiar, Ambassador, represented France. British quarters this evening refrained from even indicating the results of the conference but let it be understood that negotiations were proceeding normally and that there were no grounds for pessimism.

It was denied that the announcement of resumed Soviet-German trade parleys was intended to exert pressure on the Western democracies. It was aimed only to dispel wrong impressions created by sensational and false reports about a German military mission's visit or even a trip to Moscow by Herr Franz von Papen, present German Ambassador to Turkey, former Ambassador to Austria and Vice-Chancellor to Chancellor Adolf Hitler in early 1933.—Havas.

Wilhelmstrasse Denial

Berlin, July 24.

The Wilhelmstrasse categorically denied today the reports from Japanese sources of alleged negotiations between Germany and Soviet Russia for the signature of a non-aggression pact. Authoritative circles reiterate that present negotiations between the two countries are limited to questions of credits and commercial exchanges.

It was pointed out here, however, that the German Soviet treaty of April 24, 1926, which in itself is practically a non-aggression pact, has never been denounced. This treaty seems to be considered by Soviet representatives in Berlin as being fully in force.

Article 1 of this treaty provides that the two countries should confer on all political and economic questions of common interest. Article 2 states that if one of the parties were to be involved in a conflict, the other would remain neutral, while Article 3 asserts that the party not at war should refrain from instituting a financial and economic boycott against the party engaged in a conflict.—Havas.

Dartmouth Naval Cadets Parade Before King

Royal Couple Pay Surprise Visit to Dartmouth

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 23.

Five hundred cadets of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, paraded before the King today when His Majesty, together with the Queen, visited the College.

The Royal Couple attended divine service in the college chapel, the King wearing the undress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

Their Majesties are returning tonight in the Royal Yacht to Portsmouth, where they are due to arrive at 2 p.m. tomorrow enroute London

Their week-end visit to Weymouth and Dartmouth was carried out beneath grey skies, but Their Majesties were given a hearty West Country welcome.

During their visit to Dartmouth, the Royal Couple paid a surprise visit to the shipyard where the research ship Research is being built. They spent 20 minutes inspecting the ship, which is being constructed without the smallest particle of metal, in order to avoid interference with compass readings. The crew will not even be allowed to use razor blades.

An uproarious send-off was given to Their Majesties on their departure from the harbour entrance. The Royal Yacht was accompanied out of the harbour by every available instructional vessel from the Royal Naval College.—Reuter.

Beirut Jewish Quarter Gets Bomb

Beirut, July 24.

A bomb was thrown in the Jewish quarter of this town last night, injuring several persons. Neighbouring shop windows were all shattered by the explosion. The bomb-thrower succeeded in making good his escape. —Havas.

Eastern U.S. Suffering From Drought

New York, July 24.

Considerable damage is being done in the Eastern states as a result of the prevailing severe drought. Crops are being ruined, while prairie fires are increasing.—Havas.

Attempt on Life of Marshal Goering Reported in London

Herr Hitler Escapes Unscathed ; Encounter Said Happened After Marshal and Dr. Goebbels Quarrel

London, July 24.

"Ample confirmation" of recent reports that Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, was injured when unknown persons attempted to assassinate him was claimed yesterday by "Reynolds' News."

The newspaper, a left-wing organ which frequently prints sensational news, referred in yesterday's article to official denials of the reported attempt on the Field Marshal's life but declared "much information has come from refugees just arrived at Warsaw and also from German Army deserters who had fled over the Polish border."

The incident according to "Reynolds' News," occurred while the Field Marshal and Herr Hitler were motoring at night from Berlin to Karinvilla, the former's private estate 40 miles from the capital. When they were within ten miles of their destination, the account continues, six shots were fired at their car, one of them striking the Field Marshal in the arm. The Fuehrer was said to have escaped without injury.

A search for the assailants was begun immediately by Gestapo agents who were following the two leaders in a second car. The paper reported, adding that after a thorough search the agents arrested two young Germans on suspicion."

"Reynolds' News" declares the attempted assassination followed a stormy scene at a meeting of high Nazi chiefs, where a bitter quarrel is said to have taken place between Herr Goering and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment. During a discussion of the Danzig question, the Field Marshal is said to have argued against any drastic action by Germany for at least a few months, whereupon Dr. Goebbels is reported to have made a sneering reference to the Field Marshal's courage. Herr Goering, according to this account, replied by calling the Propaganda Minister a scoundrel.—United Press.

Thetis Salvage Efforts May Be Abandoned

Difficulties and Expense May Bring Decision

London, July 24.

Attempts to salvage the ill-fated British Submarine Thetis may be abandoned, it was learned here today.

A conference will be held by the Admiralty in a few days to decide whether the sunken under-sea craft, with 99 bodies aboard, shall be salvaged. Salvage costs are estimated at £50,000 and many relatives of the dead seamen have expressed the wish that the submarine not be disturbed.

Cmdr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, will ask in the House of Commons today whether "in view of the difficulties, doubts and probable expense involved in raising the Thetis, the Government will consider leaving her where she is to remain a memorial to the dead with a permanent buoy to mark the spot of the disaster."—United Press.

Belgium Must Keep Out Of Conflict

"Let Us Remain Our Own Masters"—King Leopold

Brussels, July 23.

"We must keep our presence of mind, and resolve to keep ourselves out of any conflict that does not threaten our rights," declared King Leopold, speaking at the Centenary Celebrations today at the Mari Haye Iron Works.

"The international horizon," he declared, "is not quite so clear as one would like, but, armed to the teeth, let us determine to remain our own masters more than ever.

"Faced with the difficulty of the period, all Belgians must understand that only their united efforts, and willing co-operation in a spirit of fraternity, can allow us to regard the future with confidence, and expect better days."—Reuter.

Commons Assured No Question Of Loan to Reich Now

Mr. R. S. Hudson Admits Suggestion Made Unofficially to Dr. Wohltat in London

London, July 24.

THERE is no question at present of granting a loan to Germany, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, stated in the House of Commons today. He denied that the Government was contemplating the possibility of starting negotiations with the Reich in this connection. He added that he had not been informed of any discussions of this kind.

The explanations given to the Prime Minister regarding the publication of his conversations with Dr. Helmuth Wohltat, German economic expert, having been considered satisfactory, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, is not expected to resign from office.

A sensation was vaused here today by the report which appeared in several morning papers regarding the statement made by Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, on the plan he discussed last week with Herr Helmuth Wohltat, German economic expert.

The "Daily Herald" says "Mr. Hudson admitted to us last night that he has discussed a 'scheme' with Dr. Wohltat, the representative of Field Marshal Georing. According to the version published in certain British papers on Saturday, the scheme involved a British loan of £1,000,000,000 to Germany in return for an agreement to reduce and limit armaments. It was known that Lord Halifax was highly indignant and has insisted that the origin of the plan should be investigated and Mr. Chamberlain, it is understood, will send for Mr. Hudson and ask for an explanation. Should the explanation be unsatisfactory to the Prime Minister, Mr Hudson's resignation might appear inevitable in view of the embarrassment which has been caused to the government. Mr. Hudson's personal opinion on the subject was that which he made known to the 'Daily Herald' shortly before midnight last night. His full statement was, 'It is true that I had a conversation with Mr. Wohltat and discussed a scheme with him. So far, only, garbled versions of what was said has been made public. I desire to make it quite clear, however, that the conversations I had were entirely in my private and unofficial capacity. It will have to come out soon anyway."—Havas.

Mr. Greenwood Apprehensive

London, July 24.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labour member for Wakefield, commenting on reports regarding the conversations between Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of Overseas Trade and Herr Wohltat, the German economic expert, when speaking at a London conference today, declared: "I feel very disturbed about the news in this morning's papers of a new attempt to make friends with Herr Hitler. If Mr. Chamberlain goes back on the tracks he has been following for the last four months, we shall almost inevitably drift into war. I do not believe in continuing acts of moral cowardice to keep peace in the world." Mr. Greenwood added he was very apprehensive about the international outlook.

Referring to press reports of a scheme, said to be sponsored by highly placed persons, and involving £1,000,000,000 as a loan to Germany in return for Germany undertaking to limit her armaments, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, admitted, in a statement splashed in the newspapers here today, that he had discussed, in a private, unofficial capacity, the "scheme" with Herr Helmuth Wohltat, German economic expert. Mr. Hudson, however, denied that any figures were mentioned.—Rehter.

Berlin Ridicules Report

Berlin, July 24.

German political quarters admitted today that Herr Helmuth Wohltat, German economic expert, might have heard something of the proposed loan to Germany in the course of his conversations with Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of Overseas Trade.

"If this was the case, he certainly did not do it in an official capacity, but as a polite guest listening to the views of his host, Reuter's correspondent was told.

The German press ridiculed reports of the loan as a bluff by Great Britain, characterising the "loan campaign" as a "clumsy manœuvre."—Reuter.

The paper declares that even without the assistance of Soviet Russia and the United Sates, Britain and France are stronger from a military points of view than Germany and are still opposed as much as ever to any kind of coup. But the two Democracies would on the other hand warmly welcome and support's a conference as long as it was brought about by a voluntary agreement of all concerned and no threats are employed to influence its course.—Trans--Ocean.

Paris Happy at Collapse

Paris, July 24.

The reported collapse of the German "peace offensive" has caused undisguised satisfaction here.

The uneainess evoked by reports of a British plan to offer Germany a credit of a milliard in sterling in exchange for armament reduction and recognition of the European status quo has not, however, been dispelled entirely. While they are confident of being able to frustrate any German proposals which would tend to isolate them, the French view with intense alarm any evidence that the British may be seeking to "buy off" the Germans. The French nation generally is not only thoroughly disgusted with the result of the Chamberlain appeasement policy so far but also fears the possible results of any new attempt to appease the Germans by either political or economic means.

The French view is that any such attempt would have three principal effects, all unfavourable to the interests of this country. In the first place, it is considered that France's allies and friends inevitably would be alienated. Secondly, it is insisted here that, having absorbed the benefits of another appeasement offer, Germany as in the past would continue to demand more concessions. Finally, the French feel certain that another gesture of appeasement would result in a revival of Italian claims against the French colonial empire.

The French view as described is believed to offer the soundest explanation of why the French have strenuously urged London to accept Soviet Russia's conditions for an Anglo-Franco-Russian peace pact which is considered here to be essential to the maintenance of European peace.—United Press.

Mob Wreck British Offices at Tangku

Anti-British Agitation Spreads to Weihaiwei; Canton Also Inflamed

Tientsin, July 24.

Serious anti-British riots and demonstrations occurred at Tangku last night and the British destroyer Sandwich (1,045 tons) arrived there this morning, anchoring outside the Asiatic Petroleum Company's wharf.

H.M. Consul-General at Tientsin filed a protest on the subject with the Japanese Consular officials, while the British military authorities are protesting to the Japanese military authorities.

A mob of about 200 started their riots yesterday with an attack on the Kailan Mining Administration building, where they stoned the building and broke its windows. The rioters then proceeded to the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation manager's residence, where they again smashed windows, cut telephone wires and pelted the huge oil-tanks with stones. The tanks, however, were not damaged.

Shipping Hongs Attacked

The mob next attacked the premises of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., where more windows were broken. Finally, they made for the property of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, but evidently changed their minds and left it unmolested.

According to Chinese rumours circulated here today, anti-British riots are being planned to take place shortly at Taku.

Asked by a correspondent at today's press conference here whether, in view of the frequent anti-British demonstrations in various parts of China, the Japanese Army was capable of maintaining peace and order, a Japanese Army spokesman stated that the anti-British movement was spontaneous among the people.

The Japanese Army, he said, was able to maintain peace and order and, though it sympathized with the anti-British movement, it would check any attempt to disturb peace and order, "since acts of violence are illegal."

The spokesman admitted that the Japanese and Chinese police officials may have been inefficient at Tangku during the riots there yesterday, but was unable to give a definite reply when asked why yesterday's riot were not checked as the authorities there had had ample time, in view of the distances separating each point attacked, to take effective measures.

The spokesman reiterated that there was no question but that acts of violence were illegal. Asked how long it would take to disperse an anti-Japanese demonstration should such ever be staged, the spokesman smilingly retorted: "It has taken the Japanese since 1931 to change the sentiments of the Chinese."

Questioned regarding a possible relaxation of the restrictions imposed in Tientsin, the spokesman declared that there would be no change in these restrictions while the Tokyo parleys were being conducted.—Reuter.

Agitation in Weihaiwei

Weihaiwei, July 24.

Anti-British agitation has spread to Weihaiwei, which, before its retrocession to China in 1930, was for more than 30 years under British rule. Anti-British handbills have been distributed, and violent diatribes against the British have appeared in the "Sin Min Pao," a Japanese-sponsored Chinese-language daily.

The movement is in the hands of an organization styling itself the Chinese People's Patriotic Anti-British Association.

Death for all Chinese remaining in the employ of Britons is threatened in an article appearing in the "Sin Min Pao."

All Britons, it says, must be driven from Weihaiwei. "Supervise their departure," it exhorts, "and see that never again do they set foot upon the soil of China."

"By helping Chiang Kai-shek," the journal says, "Britain expedites the war between China and Japan, destroys the peace of East Asia, and causes untold suffering to the Chinese people. The whole country is now alive to this fact. Every day that the British are not expelled is another day's peace less for China."

"Wicked, Hateful, Unwelcome"

It then appeals to all Chinese "not to accept any benefits from the yellow-haired, green-eyed, western asses."

Plentiful references are made to "the wicked British," "the hateful British," the "unwelcome British," and "the shameful British."—Reuter.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 4 11/32d. U.S.$ 8 11/32c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, July 24.

"Spot" silver declined slightly in London today, while "forward" remained unchanged, with quotations being:—

	July 22	July 24
London spot	16 3/8d.	16 1/16d.
" forward	16 3/8d.	16 3/8d.
" gold	148/6d.	148/5 1/4d.
London/New York:		
One pound U.S.	$4.6826	$4.6828
One U.S. dollar	51.253d.	51.251d.

—Reuter.

Pro-Chungking Terrorists Are Blamed for Saturday Battle

Substantiating Evidence Claimed in Hands of Japanese; Police Said Studying Objective

CONTRADICTING newspaper reports to the effect that the shooting affray on Avenue Edward VII, which cost the lives of four persons and as a result of which some 20 persons were injured, the spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference said that, according to the information in the hands of the Japanese authorities, the attack on the newspaper building was made by pro-Chungking terrorists in an attempt to create friction between the S.M.P.—a body with British preponderance—and the Japanese authorities, so as to slow up the successful negotiations at present going on in Tokyo.

Asked by one of the correspondents, what the objective of pro-Chungking terrorists would be in attacking fervent supporters of the Chungking Government, the spokesman said that the matter was at present being investigated by the Shanghai Municipal Police but that it is suggested that the papers attacked as a result of their having toned down recently in their anti-Japanese attitude. A correspondent then pointed out that one of the two papers attacked by the terrorists had received numerous threatening letters from a pro-Wang Ching-wei organization in which destruction of the premises was forecast if it did not stop its anti-Wang Ching-wei attitude and that the coup was staged but a few days after the very same paper had published the denunciation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei by the Chungking authorities.

Considered Serious

Asked whether the Japanese authorities considered the incident serious, the spokesman replied that it was serious in view of persistent reports that the Chinese are planning the assassination of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador to China, with a view to preventing the successful conclusion of Anglo-Japanese parleys in Tokyo.

"If any evidence is produced that the terrorists had connections with pro-Wang Ching-wei groups, would the Japanese authorities co-operate with the Shanghai Municipal Police in rounding up the gang?" asked a correspondent.

"They will have to prove that first. As repeatedly stated, the Japanese military authorities are deeply interested in the maintenance of peace and order in the foreign areas here and should any elements be found to run counter to this Japanese policy, the Japanese would of course co-operate in eradicating them, provided that their guilt is proved."

"Have you something more concrete regarding the information that the terrorists were directed by the Chungking Government?" asked a correspondent.

"Do you ask the police where they get their information?" was the answer.

Hide-out in Japanese Areas

Asked whether the Japanese authorities were aware of the fact that the terrorists in question had their hide-out in Japanese-occupied territory off Edinburgh Road, the spokesman replied in the negative. He also denied that the Japanese authorities had been approached by Settlement authorities, with a view to rounding up the gangs of armed thugs residing in "Ta Tao" territory.

"Was not a conversation held between the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Shanghai Municipal Police on July 3, concerning an engagement of the previous day when a gang of armed men opened fire on a police search party on Edinburgh Road?"

"The Japanese authorities have not been informed of such conversations," the spokesman replied.

"Is the shooting affair on Avenue Edward VII considered serious enough to come under the Japanese policy to take part in the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement?" queried a correspondent.

"It is not serious in that sense but the ramifications of the case are not clear yet."

Municipal Money For Shanghai

French Journal's Comment On Proposal Expounded By "N.C.D.N."

On Sunday, the "Journal de Shanghai" published comment on the scheme suggested in the editorial columns of this journal on Saturday for the establishment of a Municipal currency in the following terms:—

Our contemporary, the "North-China Daily News" in its issue of July 22, exposed the difficulties with which Shanghai is faced as the result of the slump in the value of the Chinese dollar and proposes a solution which merits the greatest attention.

In the article in question it is said that it is extremely desirable that a means of protecting the economic life of this city and to facilitate the functioning of the municipal services and the public utilities, be found. It is essential that Shanghai conserve all its resources of revictualling. These are things however which cannot be accomplished with a melting currency.

No doubt, this is not the first time since 1919, that a currency crumbles, but the situation in Shanghai is unique. Governments seeing their currencies reduced in value, can always allay the situation temporarily through inflation but the municipal administrations in Shanghai do not have this resource, which as a matter of fact is to be condemned.

The "North-China Daily News" proposes that the Shanghai Municipal Council, create its own currency. We do not know whether such a plan would entail legal difficulties which however would not be considerable. In the present circumstances, it is appropriate to face actual facts.

Not only Governments issue banknotes; as a matter of fact this was primarily done by banks. In difficult times, Chambers of Commerce themselves have issued paper money. If the project of the "North-China Daily News" is practical, it is difficult to see why the Shanghai Municipal Council does not go ahead with it. The main question, in fact, is to know whether or not the project of our British contemporary is adaptable to the situation in Shanghai.

Strict Control

The "North-China Daily News" invokes the examples of Hongkong and Singapore. For a zone as small as Shanghai, it believes, a small issue would be sufficient and its very smallness would permit a strict control over the new currency.

We add that this new currency could not fulfill its expectations were it not submitted to the strictest control. Could not this result be obtained if it were decided that the issuing bank only would be able to exchange the new currency for foreign currencies? This bank would thus monopolize the exchange of these bank-notes and would refuse all conversions not authorized by it.

It is precisely the lack of a strict control established by the Chinese Government over the exchange, which was responsible for the rapid dissipation of the pound sterling which had been placed at the disposal of Chungking by Great Britain.

We submit the whole problem to the study of experts. It is certain however that the currency question has become of vital interest to Shanghai.

Ship with Good War History in Hongkong

ss. Corregidor Took Part In Battle of Jutland

Hongkong lately has been visited by a very interesting ship, the ss. Corregidor under the American flag. This vessel came from Manila to Hongkong for usual overhaul and engine adjustment at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd.

At one time a cross-Channel ship plying between Dover and Calais, capable of something like 26 knots, she was taken into service during the war. At this time she bore the name of the ss. Engadine. Under this name she was employed as a sea plane carrier and records her service in a brass plate fitted on the main deck reading:—

S. S. Engadine, Sea Plane Carrier, During the Great War, 1914-1918. Took part in the battle of Jutland 1916.

The enemy fleet was first sighted from this ship and during the battle which followed she towed the disabled H.M.S. Warrior out of action and safely took off the crew of 675 officers and men.

Japanese Wounded by Chinese Bandits

Saburo Ito, Japanese employee of the Hsin Min Company, was lying in the Foo Min Hospital, North Szechuen Road, yesterday after being wounded in the chest in an encounter with bandits who raided a Chinese inn at Nanziang, west of Shanghai, on Sunday morning.

Li En-fu, interpreter employed by Ito, was abducted, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported.

Ito, a veteran of several encounters with guerillas and Chinese bandits, disarmed one bandit with a jiu-jitsu throw as they broke into his room at the inn. He then turned the gun on the outlaws' companions, who fled, the newspaper said.

Child Welfare Fund Acknowledgments

Donations to the Child Welfare Association have swept beyond the $8,000 mark, it was disclosed yesterday.

During the last week, contributions included four of $100 each two of $50 each and three of $25 each.

To carry out the relief and educational work for the underprivileged youngsters in Shanghai the Association is now requesting the public of Shanghai to donate $30,000 in order to meet its obligations this year.

Donations should be sent to the Association's Headquarters, Room 208, Chung Wai Bank Building, 147 Avenue Edward VII. The list of new donations is as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$7,301.78
The Sun Co.	100.00
Mr. F. S. Hsu	100.00
Dr. Yih Shih-chun	100.00
Mr. Wang Cheng-fu	100.00
Mr. C. S. Pei	50.00
Mr. F. O. Gregory	50.00
Shanghai Y.M.C.A.	25.00
Mr. J. B. Powell	25.00
Miss E. M. Pollock	25.00
Mrs. King	20.00
Mr. Yuan Ho-sun	20.00
Mr. Nyi Pei-ling	20.00
Miss Hazel Taylor	20.00
Mr. V. G. Bowden	20.00
Teh Ho Shop	20.00
Ming Hui Primary School	10.10
Mr. Kau Pei-liang	10.00
Mr. Ing Hsu-kwan	10.00
Mr. Tsang Sin-pan	10.00
Miss Talitha Gerlach	10.00
Miss Maude L. French	10.00
Anonymous	5.40
Mr. Tseng Hai-fen	5.00
Cantonese Church	5.00
Mr. Cheng Yeh-fong	5.00
Mr. Doo Be-wo	5.00
Ho Tao Shop	2.00
Total	$8,684.28

"Hijacker" Sentenced

Convicted of robbery, Chang Yung-sen was sentenced to four years' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court in connection with the "hijacking" of two opium smugglers on June 8 in Hart Road near Penang Road. The police are still looking for Chang's accomplices as several other men took part in the hold-up.

Chang and his men stopped the two smugglers and robbed them of more than $1,000 worth of the drug which they carefully wrapped up in their trousers. All of them escaped but recently alert detectives attached to the Gordon Road police were informed of the whereabouts of Chang who was the ring-leader of the gang. He was easily arrested at an address in Pakhoi Road.

Ulstermen at the Cenotaph

Lord Craigavon placing a wreath on the Cenotaph on July 1 in memory of the Ulster war dead, after he had led a procession of fifty National Service representatives from Northern Ireland who attended the King's review in Hyde Park.

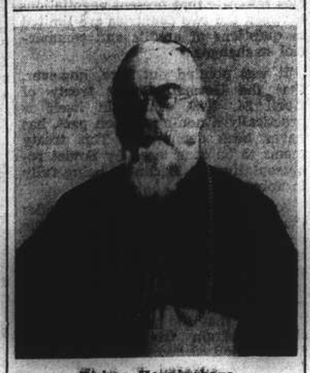
Bishop Henninghaus's Death

Fifty-Three Years of Devoted Service to China Comes to End; To Be Buried in Shantung

PRACTICALLY a whole lifetime of devoted service to China and its people has come to an end with the death of His Excellency Dr. Augustin Henninghaus, S.V.D. News was received by the Steyl Missions on Saturday of the passing of Bishop Henninghaus at Yenchowfu, where, since 1936, he has lived in retirement after devoting 53 years of his life to the spreading of the gospel to the Chinese people and to their welfare. The funeral will take place at Taikiachwang, near Tsining on Wednesday. And so he will be laid to rest in the country which he has regarded as his second home and for which he has done so much.

Bishop Henninghaus was born in Menden, Westphalia, on September 11, 1862. After studying there he went, in 1879, to the recently founded Mission House of St. Michael at Steyl. After brilliant success in his theological studies he was ordained priest on May 30 1885. His superiors then sent him for further studies in philosophy and natural science to the Universities of Innsbruck and Bonn. About a year after his ordination Father Henninghaus left for China with Bishop John von Anzer, landing on July 31, 1886 in Southern Shantung, the field of his long labours.

Bishop Henninghaus' 53 years in China, from 1896 to 1939, were rich both in work and in results; he worked under Bishop von Anzer with great zeal and soon showed outstanding talent in the various branches of Mission activity. When the German flag was hoisted at Tsingtao in 1898, he was given spiritual charge of the soldiers and officials there. His wide and ever-growing learning coloured



Bishop Henninghaus

his speech and personality, winning the esteem both of his own countrymen and of the Chinese.

On Bishop von Anzer's death, Father Henninghaus was named by the Holy See as his successor in the Vicariate of Southern Shantung and as titular Bishop of Haepapa. On October 30, 1904 he was consecrated at Yenchowfu and was Vicar Apostolic for thirty-two years, handing over his Vicariate in 1936 to Mgr. Theodor Schu, S.V.D. Mgr. Henninghaus, fearing that he was too old to fulfil his office, had sent in his resignation, which was accepted only after several requests, as all were unwilling to lose him.

Devotion to Chinese

Since 1936 he has lived in retirement at Yenchowfu. He was in full possession of his faculties to the end, was interested in everything and read and revised the Chinese books that he had formerly published. He also in his last year gave very helpful conferences to the young missionaries preparing for work in the Language School.

His age, however, made itself felt more and more, he had several slight strokes, and the heat increased his ill-health until on July 20 he gave back his soul into the hands of his Creator. When Bishop Henninghaus was in Europe in 1930 he could not bear to remain there long. He was afraid something might happen to him, and hastened his return, answering to all questions; "I must die among my Chinese." So the shepherd came back to his flock among whom he now rests.

It can be said with truth that his history is bound up with that of his Mission: Bishop von Anzer, a man of action, had laid solid foundations and his successor built worthily on them. The Mission had to pass through difficult times from external causes such as war, political upheavals, famine, flood, illness and unrest; but in spite of all these the work produced splendid results.

Schools of all kinds were founded for both boys and girls—Catechism Schools, Primary and Middle Schools and Training Schools for Teachers. Dispensaries and First Aid Centres were set up in many places, also some small hospitals and the Home for abandoned children at Yenchowfu.

In Mission work and education among the girls and women and also in hospitals and visiting the sick, a large part has been played by the Missionary Sisters of Steyl, the Servants of the Holy Ghost, whose work Bishop Henninghaus valued highly and promoted to the best of his power. A steady reinforcement from Europe made possible a wide series of activities in all these fields. Stress was also laid on the training of efficient Chinese helpers and above all on the formation of a native clergy. So the Mission grew steadily under the late Bishop.

Mission Developments

The number of Catholics had grown from 634 to 26,000 before he took over control and the whole region now counts some 166,440 baptised and 74,832 catechumens (1938 statistics). To help its development the district has been divided in the course of the last fifteen years into five independent Missions, one of which has been given over to the Chinese clergy while four are under German Bishops: Mgr. Theodor Schu, successor of Bishop Henninghaus at Yenchowfu: Mgr. Dr. George E. Weig at Tsingtao; Mgr. Karl Weber at Ichowfu and Mgr. Franz Hoowaarts at Tsaochowfu. All these new Bishops were formed in the school of Mgr. Henninghaus.

All this development was not unrecognized by authorities; Pope Pius XI, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Mission in 1932 wrote him a gracious letter naming him a Bishop Assistant at the Throne and thus making him a member of the Papal Court. The University of Munster gave him an honorary Doctorate in Theology in recognition of his missionary work and writings.

Bishop Henninghaus laboured to obtain all that was best for the people to whom he gave his life and work. To understand them he studied Chinese literature deeply and perfected himself in their language, as anyone can tell who heard his sermons or speeches in Chinese. He was an orator, speaking with eloquence and force in Chinese. Latin and German and able to quote both from the classics and from modern literature.

Well Loved

He also wrote himself. In earlier days he edited the Chinese weekly "Kiaochow Bao," but of far more lasting value is his five volume "Explanation of the Chinese Catechism, "Wen Da She I," already in his twelfth edition and used throughout China. He revised this work in his last years and was also given charge of producing the Joint Catechism decided on by the First Plenary Synod of China.

In the full spirit of the Church he sought to root the Mission deeply in the soil by forming a good Chinese clergy. In his 32 years as Bishop he ordained over 40 Chinese, while one district of his original Vicariate is now under a Chinese Bishop and served entirely by Chinese priests. A Congregation of Chinese nuns, the Oblates of the Holy Family, which is in full development and doing valuable work, counts him as its co-founder.

He also succeeded, thanks to his knowledge of the language and friendly spirit, in establishing excellent relations with the Government officials. He was honoured by all classes of the population and his door stood always open to rich and poor. It is largely owing to his genuine love for the Chinese people and his exceptional familiarity with their speech and customs that his Mission had so little to suffer during the disturbances of recent years.

Indian Assault Case Adjourned one Week

In H.M. Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Registrar, a charge of assault against two Indians, Amar Singh and Baktawa Singh, was adjourned until Tuesday, August 1, without any evidence being heard.

The complainant, Jagindar Pal, alleged that on June 10 he had been assaulted on Laoyang Road. Mr. E. T. Maitland represented complainant.

Waterspout Intrigues Hungjao Residents

Residents of the Hungjao area yesterday were greatly intrigued by the appearance of that rare phenomenon, an inland waterspout. Common enough at sea, waterspouts are rarely to be seen inland. This particular waterspout lasted from 4.30 to 4.45 p.m. and was clearly visible to residents to McCleod Road. It appeared to reach from the horizon to a low layer of clouds overhead and seemed to be SSE from Shanghai. Activity in the vicinity of McCleod Road came to a standstill as Chinese and Foreigners alike gaped at the peculiarity. It is presumed that the phenomenon occurred over one of the small lakes which dot the country in that part of the Hungjao.

List of Saturday's Casualties Mounts

Female Pedestrian Dies Of Injuries; Six Thugs Remanded in Custody

Bringing the total number of deaths resulting from Saturday's terrorist activities on Avenue Edward VII and Hankow Road, to four, Mrs. Tsan Wong-sze, 27, who was injured by a stray bullet in the Hankow Road shooting affray, died at the St. Elizabeth Hospital yesterday morning.

Writs of detention for the six suspects now under arrest, were granted at the First Special District Court yesterday morning and charges will be proferred by the Shanghai Municipal Police on August 7. Only three of the suspects appeared in court as the other three are detained at the Police Hospital with wounds sustained during the affrays.

Terrorist Suspects in Court

Three of the six terrorist suspects who were arrested by the police on Saturday night when gunmen attacked two Chinese newspaper offices in Avenue Edward VII were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday morning on a writ of detention. No statements were made by either the suspects or the police who preferred to ask the judge to postpone the hearing for two weeks in order to provide ample time for investigation. The other three suspects were lying in the police hospital.

The three men who appeared in court are Shen Yu-fee, Woo Yih-wei and Ting Yung-sung and the names of the three others in hospital were given as Chu Pei-ling, Chang Ju-chung and Tai Tsi-hsing. The court was not told yesterday as to how long it would take for the trio to recover from the wounds they received during the gun battle but it was expected by police circles that they would recover to stand trial. One of the trio who appeared in court was seen suffering from a slight flesh wound in the head.

The court was told that altogether three persons including an American were killed during the shooting and 20 wounded. Among the 20 wounded persons, three are police detectives and 14 are either pedestrians or bystanders or persons connected with the Chinese newspapers attacked.

CHILDREN WHO WON'T EAT

There's nothing so wearing for a mother as a child who won't eat well. Usually such a child is the "nervy" highly-strung type. He picks at his food, looks pale and loses weight.

Coaxing won't improve matters. Child specialists everywhere recommend Horlicks for these "nervy" children with faded appetites.

The reason is that Horlicks not only builds bone and muscle, but it stimulates their appetites for the foods they need. In a remarkably short time they get strong, healthy, full of life and "go." And children love the taste of Horlicks. Get Horlicks to-day.

(5)

Admiral Hart to Take Command

Admiral Yarnell Relieved From Command and Ordered To U.S. Navy Department

A most significant event in Far-Eastern naval circles takes place this morning about 9.15 a.m. when the command of the United States Asiatic Fleet changes hands. When Admiral Thomas Charles Hart's flag, consisting of four white stars on a field of blue, is broken from the after masthead, signifying that he has relieved Admiral Harry E. Yarnell as Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hart will have resumed a responsibility that is perhaps unequalled in any other command in the U.S. Navy.

Rear-Admiral William D. Glassford, Commander of the Yangtze Patrol, Colonel Joseph C. Fegan, Commanding Officer, Fourth Marines, the commanding officers of all U.S. naval vessels in port, the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and officers and men of the U.S.S. Augusta will be on hand to witness the change of commands, which will take place on the quarterdeck of the flagship. In addition to the change in high command, Captain P. L. Carroll will relieve Captain Riley F. McConnell as Chief-of-Staff of the Asiatic Fleet and aide to the Commander-in-Chief.

To Read Orders

Before the assembled officers and men Admiral Harry E. Yarnell will read the orders from the Chief of Naval Operations relinquishing him of his command. Admiral Hart will then read the orders making him Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and Admiral Yarnell's flag will be hauled down and Admiral Hart's flag broken from the top of the mast. Upon assuming command of the fleet, Admiral Hart will take the rank of full admiral. This will be his second command in the Asiatics, as he commanded the U.S.S. Beaver of the Asiatic Submarine Flotilla from 1920 to 1922.

Admiral Yarnell has been ordered to temporary duty with the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., and will leave Shanghai in the President Coolidge on August 1. His departure from these shores will be noted with regret, for during his hazardous tour of duty in China waters he has earned the respect and admiration of people of every nationality in the Far East.

Government Bonds Show Decline

Progress of Tokyo Parleys influence Market

There was nothing sensational in the local foreign exchange and money markets yesterday the situation remaining very much the same as two days before. After following an upward trend for two days on the strength of the report that Chinese bankers will receive Chinese Government bonds as mortgages, a downward trend was followed yesterday in the Government bond market owing to the circulation of the report that the negotiations conducted in Tokyo were not favourable to China. The decreases in the bond market ranged between 10 cents and $1.65. The biggest drop reported last week was $4.50.

During the past week, it was revealed in banking circles yesterday, many depositors drew out their money from their banks owing to the rumour that Chungking would further restrict the withdrawal of deposits from banks. The rumour was unfounded and the cash-withdrawing movement was virtually stopped yesterday. It was reported that many people put their money back with their banks believing that the situation could be no worse.

The price of the 10-ounce gold bar fluctuated around $3,500 which was quoted also last Saturday showing that there had been fewer people interested in buying the metal. Chinese evening reports predicted that a still better situation might develop in the next few days.

Defence Commanders Entertained

Maj.-Gen. Simmons Host At Shanghai Club

Major-General F. Keith Simmons, Commander of the British Military Forces in Shanghai, gave a luncheon party yesterday at the Shanghai Club to the International Defence Force Commanders and their staffs.

In all there were forty-five officers present among whom were:—Rear-Admiral R. V. Holt, Rear Admiral Yangtze: Rear-Admiral Shishido, Commander, Japanese Naval Landing Party: Major-General Sakurai, Commander Japanese Garrison Shanghai: Rear-Admiral Glassford, U.S. Navy: Colonel Yvon, French Military Attache: Colonel Grenier, Commander French Military Forces Shanghai: Commander Sagramoso, Commander of Royal Italian Marines: Colonel J. W. Hornby, Commandant S.V.C.: Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Swinton, 2nd Bn., The East Surrey Regiment: Major G. S. Rawstorne, 1st Bn., The Seaforth Highlanders: Lieutenant-Colonel Utsunomiya, Liaison Officer, Japanese Army: Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police: Major B. H. Ashmore, Brigade Major, and the staff officers of all commanders.

Child Traffickers Sentenced

Infants of Six Kidnapped For Tsingtao Brothels

Three traffickers in children, one of them a woman, were each sentenced to six years' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court. Police findings reveal that they have been kidnapping girls from Shanghai and transporting them to Tsingtao where through their agents the victims were usually sold to houses of ill-fame. The sentenced persons are Li Hwang-jen. Lin Ah-yi and Mrs. Ma Wang-sze.

In bringing the traffickers to book, the Settlement police rescued four Shanghai girls aged below 10 years. They are Shiu Li, seven-year old daughter of Mrs. Sun of 437 Fukien Road, Fu Ying, six-year old daughter of Mr. Tan Chang-lin, Ah Mow, a six-year old daughter of Wu Ah-kwang kidnapped near Tientsin Road, and Koo Yueh-ying, eight-year old daughter of Koo Ah-wen.

The sentenced criminals belonged to a well organized gang, it was revealed in court. They had an organization in Tsingtao where their victims were cared for before negotiations for their sale to brothels had been successfully concluded.

THE second son of Lord and Lady Rochester, the Hon. Roland Lamb, is a candidate for the Methodist ministry. Mr. Lamb, who is 22, graduated from Cambridge, and has already attracted favourable notice as a preacher. His father, until then Mr. Ernest Henry Lamb, was appointed Paymaster-General in the National Government in November, 1931.

Prague Home Ministry Fights Anti-Germanism

Prague, July 23.

The Home Ministry is now enforcing severe measures of repression to combat rampant anti-Germanism. Latest steps taken aim to suppress anti-German demonstrations in cinemas which recently multiplied in number. Special agents will attend all cinema performances and will be empowered to interrupt the showing of films, close up the buildings and arrest all demonstrators inside.—Havas.

Weather-Proof!

Windy or wet weather plays havoc with tender skin; protect your skin with She-Ko, the fragrant, soothing ointment, and you will have a windproof complexion. It only requires a little She-Ko rubbed gently on the exposed parts before going out in rough weather to preserve the smooth, soft texture of your skin.

She-Ko, by virtue of its antiseptic, healing properties is a splendid specific for cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds and other minor injuries, as well as a speedy and effective treatment for eczema, ringworm, head and foot sores, ulcers, pimples, and similar skin complaints. Obtainable at all chemists.

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Visit a good pen shop today—choose your Parker Vacumatic. You'll sense immediately what all the world admires in this pedigreed beauty. Look for the smart ARROW clip and the "Parker Vacumatic" imprint, which mark the genuine.

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71-24

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money & Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, JULY 24 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4⅛ ..... $ 53.18
U.S. $100 @ 8/32 ..... $1,240.31

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4⅛ ..... $ 54.85
U.S. $100 @ 8/32 ..... $1,167.88
London—demand 4⅛
4 months' sight credits 4⅛
4 months' sight credits 4⅛
6 months' sight credits 4⅛
6 months' sight docts 4⅛
New York—demand ..... U.S. $8⅛
4 months' sight credits 8⅛
4 months' sight docts 8⅛

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling .... 4⅛ U.S. 8⅛
Hongkong/London 1/2⅛

Chartered Bank

Canadian $100 @ 8⅛ $1,212.12
Hongkong $28⅛ ..... $ 100.00

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders .....Buying 16¼
Java Guilders ..... " 16⅛
Netherlands Guilders .....Selling 15⅝
Java Guilders ..... " 15⅝

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,178.47 £1=$53.333
Selling U.S.$100=$1,220.769 £1=$57.744

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 1.56=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.36½=$1
Tourist Lire 1.72 ..... =$1

Other Quotations

Berlin/Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 20¼
$100=U. Mark 44½
$100=Reichsmark 37.00
incl. License fee

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	4⅛	4¼
U.S. G.$	8/32	8/32
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Cash		July	
£ T.T.	4½	4 m/s. l.c.	4⅛
G.$ T.T.	8¾	4 m/s. l.c.	9
Fcs. T.T.	331	4 m/s.	340
Rs. T.T.	25⅛	15 d/s.	25¾

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	16⅞	16⅝
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	45.12	—

Bombay offtake 75 bars.

London silver was ⅛ up for ready and unchanged forward, being 16⅞ for ready and 16⅝ forward. New York was unquoted and Bombay was 1 anna up at 45.12.

It was reported there was a little bear covering. Business was small. The market ruled steady.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4¼ sterling and 8¼ U.S.$.

The interbank market was very uncertain and violent fluctuations were again the order of the day. No sellers were to be found until the market came down to 4¼ sterling and 8¼ U.S.$ for cash at which rates some business was done. Later speculators sold and rates fluctuated considerably the market closing with nominal sellers at the high level.

4⅛ sterling	8⅛	U.S.$	Cash
4⅛ "	8¾	"	July
4 "	7¾	"	Aug.
			(Nominal)

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

July 24.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Antamok	.235	.23
Atok	.22	.22
Balatoc	7.60	7.50
Batong Buhay	.013	.014
Benguet Consolidated	10.80	10.80
Big Wedge	.215	.215
Coco Grove	.24	.24
Demonstration	.11	.105
I X L	.44	.445
Masbate	.125	.12
North Camarines	.265	.26
San Mauricio	.93	.93
Surigao Cons. Com.	.225	.225
Surigao Con. Vot. Trust	.22	.225
Suyoc	.16	.15
United Paracale	.435	.43

Turnover 165,000 Pesos.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

There was a fairly large settlement yesterday which was put through without unusual delay. There is no special feature upon which to comment. Ewos and Kaipings were higher but most stocks shewed little change.

Rubber shares shew a hardening tendency and buyers are offering more for stocks which have been neglected such as Batu Anams, Repahs and Semambus.

A successful outcome of the Anglo-Japanese Negotiations should be a distinctly favourable development for the market and so would a more stable exchange market. Uncertainty on both these counts holds back the cautious investor.

Official Averages

1939 High	Low		Today's Averages	Change
175.23	165.32	General	160.81	+1.16
166.53	95.55	Rubbers	121.50	+0.45

Total 119,150 shares, 390 bonds.

Morning Session

$5,000	China Realty 8% Debs.	$ 61.90
$1,000	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 78.25
$10,000	S. M. C. 5% Debs.	79.50
2,000	S'hai Loan	6.10
1,500	S'hai Loan	6.20
700	Int. Assurance	11.00
500	Int. Assurance	10.90
1,000	S'hai Land	9.00
200	Wheelock	33.50
150	C. G. Omnibus	28.50
700	Tram (Bearer) £1	44.00
10	S. W. W. "A" £20	730.00
400	Kaiping	38.50
1,500	Exploration	6.15
50	S'hai Power (Pref)	119.75
50	S'hai Power (Pref)	120.00
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.10
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.20
2,000	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.30
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.40
3,400	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.30
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.20
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.30
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.20
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.30
700	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.20
2,300	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.10
800	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.00
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	19.90
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.10
600	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.00
400	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.10
300	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.00
2,900	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.10
1,600	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.00
600	Anglo Java	22.00
1,000	Batu Anam	1.09
3,000	Batu Anam	1.09
2,000	Bute	6.00
1,000	Chemor	1.53
2,000	Consolidated	5.50
12,000	Kroewoek	1.60
500	Langkat	13.20
500	Langkat	13.50
3,000	Repah	0.76
4,000	Repah	0.77
1,000	Senawang	1.18
2,000	Senawang	1.16
1,000	Pahang	2.25
1,000	Tanah Merah	2.55
1,000	Tanah Merah	2.57½
8,000	Tanah Merah	2.60
5,000	Tebong	1.11

ODD LOTS

70	Ewo Mills (Ord)	$ 20.20
100	Exploration	6.20
300	S'hai Land	9.05
3	S'hai Power (Pref)	120.00

Afternoon Session

$2,000	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 79.00
$21,000	Central Prop. 5½% Debs.	84.00
500	S'hai Loan	6.25
2,000	China Realty	6.30
500	S'hai Land	9.10
400	Wheelock	33.50
200	C. G. Omnibus	28.75
1,000	S'hai Gas	9.75
100	S'hai Telephone	13.00
400	S'hai Telephone	13.10
100	Tram (Bearer) £1	44.00
300	Tram (Bearer) £1	43.75
300	Tram (Bearer) £1	44.00
30	S. W. W. "A" £20	725.00
500	Metal	5.60
500	Metal	5.50
200	Kaiping	39.50
100	Kaiping	40.00
2,000	Exploration	6.10
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.00
3,900	Ewo Mills (Ord)	20.10
500	Anglo Java	21.75
2,500	Ayer Tawah	3.00
2,000	Bute	6.00
3,000	Chemor	1.53
1,000	Cheng	0.49
3,000	Consolidated	5.55
2,000	Consolidated	5.50
2,000	Kota	3.50
2,000	Kroewoek	1.59
100	Langkat	13.30
500	Rubber Trust	5.95
2,000	Senawang	1.16
500	Kedah	7.10
500	Sungala	6.00
7,000	Tebong	1.13

ODD LOTS

70	S'hai Telephone	$ 13.20
100	S'hai Land	9.00
200	Rubber Trust	5.85
80	Consolidated	5.65
10	S. & H. Wharf	245.00
20	S'hai Telephone	13.20

Germany's Textile Crisis

Big Obstacles to Output of Synthetic Fibres; Efforts to Increase Rayon Production

THE crisis which the annexation of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia has caused in Germany's textile industries continues to grow, and efforts to overcome the many difficulties are being intensified. Drastic new regulations enforce the greater use of synthetic fibres, and penalties are to be imposed for failure to improve the quality of textile manufactures. At the same time the production of synthetic raw materials is severely hampered by a shortage of coal, wood and power and a lack of plant and skilled workers. Despite this handicap, however, plans are in operation for big increases in the output of rayon and staple fibre.

Drastic measures come into force on Saturday, July 1, throughout the Reich to cope with the crisis in the textile industries. After that day no cotton may be employed in making a number of staple textile fabrics, including prints, dress materials, upholstery covers, decorative hangings and linings. Staple-fibre, rayon and other synthetic fibres are to be used instead, states the Berlin correspondent of the "Financial News."

This step, it is admitted, has become necessary because of the shortage of stocks of natural cotton as well as of wool, the impossibility of increasing imports sufficiently and the expanded requirements arising from the incorporation into the Reich of Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia-Moravia and Memel.

Need for Improved Quality

As President Hans Kehrl, of the Reich Economic Ministry, said at the recent Textile Congress at Innsbruck, there is need for great improvement in the quality of the textiles made from synthetic fibres now being put on the market.

To stimulate efforts towards improvement, firms which manufacture higher quality textiles from synthetics will be allocated a larger share of imported cotton and wool, while penalties are to be imposed on those which produce fabrics of defective quality.

How far the difficulties are due to the annexation of other countries is seen from the number and extent of the textile factories in those areas, namely: Austria, 352 textile works, employing 55,000 hands, Sudetenland, 1,224 works, comprising 125,000 hands; Bohemia-Moravia, 1,500 works, with 250,000 hands; and Memel, 10 factories with 1,850 workers. This makes a total of 3,086 factories employing 431,850 workers.

All the industries in these areas were in greater or lesser difficulties at the time of the annexations, and the Reich undertook to restore prosperity.

Foreign Trade Lost

That meant, first and foremost, supplying raw materials, of which, however, the Old Reich had no available reserve after the end of 1937. Thus, increased imports were essential.

It was, however, even more imperative that new markets for the sale of manufactures should be found, seeing that most of the industries lost their best foreign markets — for example, in the United States — through annexation, while other sources of foreign exchange, such as the tourist trade in Austria, diminished enormously after the Anschluss.

On the other hand, there was no large available market within the Reich, because the industries of the annexed countries were too much like those of the Old Reich itself. The textile industries of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia had always been great importers of cotton and wool and had exported most of their textile products.

Naturally, the first suggested solution of the raw material problem was an increase in the output of home-made synthetic fibres. But all the synthetics factories were in the Old Reich and all were working to capacity, and their whole output was already being absorbed.

Progress Since 1934

In fact, demand was so much greater than supply that the distribution of staple-fibre, for example, had long been rationed. Strenuous efforts had, indeed, been made to increase output. In 1934 the manufacture of staple-fibre in Germany was almost nil. In 1938 it reached 155,000 tons, and 25 per cent. of the textile fibres used in the Old Reich in that year was produced synthetically.

Plans have been made to increase the output of staple-fibre to 200,000 tons this year, or by nearly 30 per cent., and to 325,000 tons next year, or by over a further 60 per cent.

Besides that, the programme envisages an increase in rayon production from 66,000 tons last year to 85,000 by April next, and in cord-silk from 750 tons last year to 12,500 tons next year, when two-thirds of the cord needed for making motor tyres will be supplied synthetically.

Finally, output of flax, especially that for the linen industries of Czecho-Slovakia, must be increased. In 1937 57,000 hectares of flax were under cultivation. Last year this area decreased to 45,00 hectares, but an expansion to 65,000 hectares is being undertaken, despite the objection that all available land is needed for raising food.

If, however, the demand for textile raw materials is really to be met, still further expansions will be necessary.

2,000,000 Workers Wanted

To do this, however, in present circumstances, would be by no means simple. A few days ago it was authoritatively stated that Germany is short of 2,000,000 workers, despite the fact that—contrary to National-Socialist principles—she is employing 6,500,000 women, making 31 per cent. of her total labour supply, while foreign labour is being imported and must be paid for in foreign exchange.

According to a recent announcement, a large number of textile workers will soon be withdrawn to do urgent political tasks. Sufficient women to take their places will not be available, because such highly skilled work cannot be learned quickly.

Coal Shortage

Besides this, the manufacture of synthetics requires immense amounts of coal and much power. Coal is so short in Germany that, badly as she needs foreign exchange, Germany cannot execute foreign orders for coal. Power works are all working to capacity, so that more are needed, but to erect power works more coal would be required. To increase the supply of coal, more workers must be employed and more pits sunk.

Already it is officially admitted that there is a shortage of 50,000 miners, and it is estimated that by the end of next year the shortage will be 150,000.

Overcutting of Timber

The hardest problem of all, however, is the shortage of wood, from which comes the cellulose of which synthetic fibres are made. The Old Reich consumes 80,000,000 cu. m. of wood a year.

From its forests, the Old Reich normally obtains 50,000,000 cu. m. a year, leaving a shortage of 30,000,000 cu. m. Of this, 10,000,000 cu. m. is covered by imports and the remaining 20,000,000 cu. m. has for several years been met by over-cutting. Obviously, this over-cutting must stop, or the forests will soon be ruined.

Little relief will be obtained from the forests of former Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, as the timber from these sources is needed locally. Other countries that have supplied Germany with timber—Finland, Sweden, Poland and Russia—are using more and more of their timber for their own new synthetic industries.

Unmarketable Fibres

An attempt is being made by the I.G. Farbenindustrie to make synthetic textile fibres from minerals, similar in character to nylon, made in America. The most successful result obtained is with the PeCe fibre made from coal and lime. In its present form, PeCe is unsuitable for anything but technical uses. All the PeCe made by the German Dye Trust is being used in its own factories for such purposes. None is being put on the market.

So a long time is expected to pass before efforts in this direction will produce anything of great economic value, and even when they do the problems of building the works and finding the labour and the coal supply will have to be solved.

Speculation Over Silver Price Level

London, July 24.

Bullion circles speculated today over the level to which silver prices would slump as a result of the general belief that the United States intends to discontinue buying foreign silver.

The lowest previous price in history was the 12 pence pe ounce price of February, 1931. However, the currency prestige silver then enjoyed has now been destroyed. Consequently, silver would have to find an altogether new level, it is believed.

World silver production outside the United States is now 200,000,000 ounces annually. Many experts believe the withdrawal of American purchases would cause production to slump toward the 140,000,000 ounces produced outside the United States in 1932.

At present there is an assured demand for only 60,000,000 ounces annually—32,000,000 ounces for photographic and film industry uses and 20,000,000 ounces used for coinage and other purposes.

Last year India's net imports were only 10,000,000 ounces while China, Japan and Siam became sellers rather than buyers.—United Press.

Japan Gives Figures on Exchange Fund

Tokyo, July 24.

Out of the 300,000,000 yen foreign exchange fund set aside by the Bank of Japan out of its gold reserve in August, 1938, to aid foreign trade, 188,000,000 yen was in use by Japanese traders on July 20, Government figures revealed today.

Traders were said to have used 281,000,000 yen since the fund was established last year. The difference of 93,000,000 yen has been repaid, it was announced.

The fund was set up to enable Japanese firms to secure necessary foreign currency to import raw materials necessary for the export of manufactured goods, mainly textiles. Bonded companies operating under the so-called "link" system have been the main users of the exchange fund.—United Press.

Adoption of Jones Bill Urged in U.S.

Washington, July 24.

The Administration last night urged Congress to strengthen the new cotton export subsidy plan by adoption of the Jones Bill.

The Jones Bill is designed to ban imports of foreign cotton goods if the influx of such goods appears to be detrimental to American cotton interests.

Congressional leaders, however, continued to urge for adjournment and it was not believed the Jones Bill would be enacted during the present session.—United Press.

Paris Bourse Review

Paris, July 23.

The interest of Bourse operators during the past week was centred about Wall Street which, on Monday and Tuesday and again on Friday, recorded strong upward trends. The movement of recovery was interpreted here to be due to American hopes for favourable developments on the European front. Many stocks benefited from the advantageous conditions and the levels of French shares were satisfactory.

On the exchange market, the pound sterling and American dollar showed practically no variations throughout the week. The pound closed at 176.72 francs, unchanged, while the dollar closed at 37.7425 as against 37.7475 the week before. The florin improved from 20.0475 to 20.-205 francs. Forward rates on the pound sterling went up from 22 to 36 centimes, however, while forward rates on the dollar remained unchanged.—Havas.

Stabilization of Wheat Prices

Grave Difficulties Now Confront Great Wheat Producing Countries

London, July 23.

The "Sunday Observer," editorially discussing the fall of world wheat prices, said today that "the world sees itself threatened with ruin by plenty."

Pointing out the grave difficulties which confront the great wheat exporting countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine, the Observer commented that their difficulties might well spread—as in 1931—to those countries whose prosperity depends on exchanging manufactured goods against food.

"The God of Nature, whom our remote ancestors beseeched for his bounty, is choking the world with his response," the editor observed. Yet, it was pointed out, the price of bread in Germany is rising in relation to the purchasing power of wages and even in England malnutrition is very far from being rooted out.

The paper recommended that the wheat producing countries speedily get together to reach some form of price agreement.

"Restriction of Acreage," the article warned, is a palliative, and an unsatisfactory one, at that.

Perhaps for this country there is something in the suggestion of a sort of exchange equalization fund for primary products, to prevent violent price fluctuation.

We in Britain can draw one melancholy satisfaction from the business. Never before has it been cheaper or easier for the Government to buy wheat for storage and thus remove the 1917 nightmare of Britain possibly being starved into surrender.—United Press.

Executions in France To Be "Private"

Photograph of Guillotine in Action Brings Reform

Paris, July 24.

French and foreign newspapermen and the "elite" of Paris society can no longer enjoy the dubious privilege of waiting on the cobbles until dawn to see the official guillotine separate a condemned man's head from his body.

On June 24 the French Cabinet abolished public executions with a sudden decree law, altering Article 26 of the Penal Code which provides that condemned men be guillotined "in a public place."

For years groups of French lawyers have tried to get the gruesome spectacle abolished. They could not, but a photographer has done it for them. On June 17, at 4.32 a.m., in broad daylight, when Eugen Weidmann, German-born strangler of Jean de Koven of Brooklyn, died on the Versailles guillotine, an anonymous picture taker, hidden behind chimney pots of a neighbouring cafe, got a clear shot of the still-living man on the machine.

The picture was published in "Match." That—and the carnival conduct of the crowd—brought revulsion, and the law.—United Press.

China Clipper in Manila

Manila, July 24.

The China Clipper will arrive here tomorrow from San Francisco and will fly to Hongkong on Wednesday and return here on the following day. Mail for the United States will close at 7 p.m., July 28, and the plane will take off early on Saturday.

The California Clipper will arrive here from America on August 1 and the Philippine Clipper arrives August 8, according to present schedules.—United Press.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, July 24.

Kogo 5% Y.104.72
—Reuter

Compensation Paid to Canadian Mission

Japanese Pay for Damage Done in Bombing

Canton, July 24.

As a result of the bombing of the property of the United Church of Canada Mission at Pakkai, Kongmoon, during a raid on March 28, a protest and the reservation of the right to claim compensation for the damages done had been entered by the British Consul-General at Canton.

The Japanese authorities here, though themselves estimating the damage done at Y.200, expressed themselves to be willing to make an ex gratia payment to the Mission of H.K.$500.

Total damage done to the mission buildings and contents had been estimated by the mission authorities at Canton $1,960.

On receipt of this estimate, the Japanese authorities offered an increase of their donation to H.K.$600, which, at the present exchange rate, equals Canton $1,650.

In the circumstances, the British Consul-General considered the offer reasonable. He accepted, and the money has been paid to the mission authorities.

The British Consul-General expressed strong satisfaction at this case of friendly co-operation and equitable settlement between the British and Japanese authorities.—Reuter.

Bokuyo Maru Survivors Reach Yokohama

Yokohama, July 24.

On schedule, after the harrowing experience of fleeing a burning ship and two transfers on the high seas, 209 passengers and members of the crew of the ill-fated Nippon Yusen Kaisha Bokuyo Maru arrived here today aboard the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Florida Maru. They were saved from the blazing liner on July 18 by the American tanker Tidewater Associated at a point 1,000 miles from the shores of Japan. Three persons, a three-year-old child, a stewardess and an engineer, lost their lives in the mishap. The Bokuyo Maru had been due here today.—Domei.

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe **The Japan Chronicle** . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers. The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market." — *Extracts from U.S.S.R Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"

DAILY AND WEEKLY

Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

Hongkong's Trade With China Down

Decline Attributable to Occupation of Canton and Kongmoon Mainly

Hongkong, July 24.

Hongkong's trade with China during the first six months of this year declined almost Hk$100,000,000, according to official statistics.

The decline is almost entirely attributable to the Japanese occupation of Canton and Kongmoon and to other restrictions on the China coast. The figures estimated above do not include the considerable loss of trade rendered certain by the Japanese occupation of Swatow and blockade of the Fukien coast, because these measures did not become effective until the beginning of this month.

Comparative figures show that imports from South China (Canton, Hoihow, Kongmoon, Wuchow, Kiangchow and Yunnan) declined from Hk$80,924,605 in the first half of 1938 to Hk$24,069,464 in the first half of this year.

Imports

Imports from Middle China (Swabue, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow) rose from Hk$6,270,763 in the first half of 1938 to Hk$11,062,655 in the first half of 1939. All this trade will cease in the second half of this year due to the Japanese blockade announced this month.

Imports from North China (Manchuria, Chinkiang, Chingwangtao, Chefoo, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Wenchow and Yangtse ports) increased from $52,481,790 to Hk$71,297,334.

Imports from all ports declined from Hk$119,676,558 to Hk$107,420,453.

Exports

Exports to Chinese ports showed a remarkable decrease, the total of Hk$59,845,947 for the first half of 1939 being only 20 per cent. of the total for the corresponding period last year, which was Hk$140,694,589.

Exports to South China ports for the first half of this year totalled only Hk$11,621,883 as compared with Hk$86,683,065 in the first half of last year.

Exports to Middle China rose from Hk$17,656,841 to Hk$19,688,160 while exports to North China declined from Hk$37,355,683 to Hk$28,535,904.

This is how Hongkong's trade with China has declined since the beginning of last year:—

First half of 1938	Hk$260,371,147
Second half of 1938	Hk$206,629,669
First half of 1939	Hk$167,255,440

—United Press.

Berlin Bourse Weekly Report

Berlin, July 23.

The friendly note on which the stock market closed at the end of last week, was not maintained at the opening of the new week, business becoming very sluggish, the amount of business done being very small. This is not surprisng in view of the prevailing holiday season and the rather uncertain international outlook.

The improvement of prices noticeable in the second half of the week was explained by the fact that if the demand was small, the amount of stock offered was still smaller. Shipping shares were one noticeable exception to the general rule, Hamburg-America Line shares dropping 2⅛ to 41⅛ while North German Lloyd fell 4¾ to 40. Against that, however, Deutsche Waffen rose 4¾ to 143½.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" share index on July 21, stood at 127.12, the bond index at 101.60. The wholesale price index was given as 107.1.

The following were the quotations of some of the leading German shares on July 17 and 22 respectively:

Reichsbank	180.00	180.25
German Dye Trust	142.5	143.375
Saizdetfurth Potash	143.75	143.75
United Steel Works	98.625	99.125
Mannesmann Pipes	102.65	104.125
Harpener Mining	129.875	131.00
German Mineral Oils	117.125	118.5
Continental Rubber	212.00	213.5
Siemens & Halske	186.00	189.5
General Electrics A.E.G.	110.5	112.00
Rhenish-Westphalian Power	113.75	113.5
Hamburg-America Line	42.00	—
North German Lloyd	45.25	—
Bemberg Rayon	126.75	126.25
Deutsche Bank	111.5	111.5
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	—	360.00
Young Loan	102.75	102.5

—Trans Ocean.

German Oil Production

Berlin, July 24.

During the last six years the oil production in Germany has amounted to almost as much as in the previous 60 years, statistics published here reveal.

From 1933 to 1938 the output amounted to 2,400,000 tons while from 1872, when the work of oil producing began, to 1932 the total value was only 2,650,000 tons.—Trans-Ocean.

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Head Office: London — Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund

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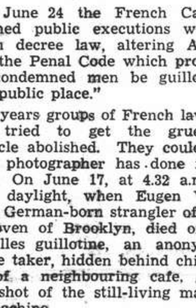

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors		HK$20,000,000

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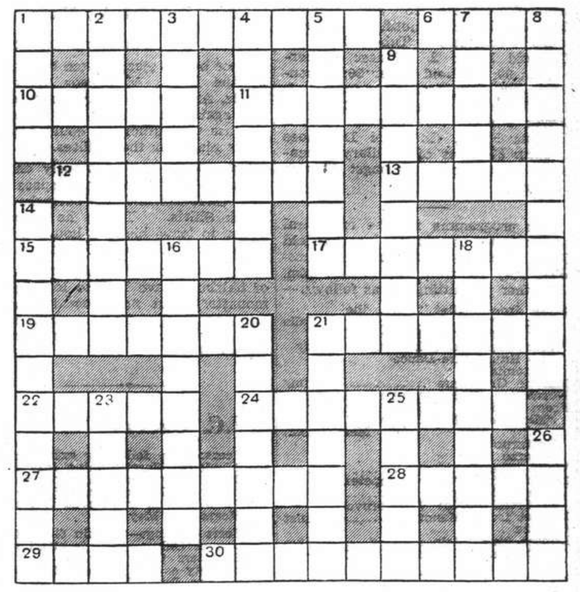

ACROSS

1 It is no doubt in Kew Gardens, and could make Kew in peril
6 Bad advice to those who need it for food
10 Not frivolous, and sounding supported
11 Put a joint in fuel and make an insect
12 Menace
13 One of India's problems
15 This makes its appearance in the fields after the harvest
17 Substance useful to electricians
19 It may be dancing, or reacting to some other form of giddiness
21 May indicate any schoolboy, though every schoolboy is not one
22 This may put anyone in the shade
24 Its descent may be traced from 22 across
27 This could be of material benefit on a rainy day
28 A kind of literary tadpole
29 This is gone as is evident
30 Greetings belonging to a saint?

DOWN

1 The commercial traveller should have this and go
2 It sets out to attract the motorist, by the way
3 This may be driven to cause a rift
4 It may set the wearer of "glad rags" a knotty problem
5 As every motorist knows, one must start with "L" to get it
7 Their ends are marked by changes in the field
8 Some villains may have artificial teeth, but every one of them has a this (two words)
9 A floor covering
14 Some bird makes the most of this decoration for a hat
16 One who is never a spectator (two words)
18 From its badge it would appear to be the home of the three-legged race (three words)
20 This animal is partly unwell
21 Ordered knowledge
23 The root idea is to behead a kind of dance
25 Old coin
26 This girl is stupid when she loses her head

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1871

W	A	V	E	R		F	O	R	G	E	T	F	U	L
A		A		O				X		E		E		
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FROM DAY TO DAY

By a Consular ordinance dated July 20, M. Pierre Blanchet, has been promoted to the rank of Chief of the Chief de la Garde, French Concession Police.

Mr. J. D. Carriere, Manager of J.C.J.L., accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed for Japan in the ss. Empress of Asia yesterday afternoon.

Among the passengers leaving Shanghai for Japan in the ss. Empress of Asia yesterday afternoon, was Lady Maze, wife of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

A petition having been addressed to the Wenchow-Taichow defence authorities, permission to resume Shanghai-Wenchow shipping services is now being awaited by local shipping circles, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

Pursuant to suggestions made by the Chekiang Provincial Tung Oil, Tea, Cotton & Silk Control Bureau, the Chekiang Provincial Government has now ordered the abolition of the miscellaneous taxes hitherto charged by the district authorities on tea exported from the province, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

With a view to pooling their resources for the development and promotion of the sales of Chinese-manufactured goods, factory owners in the south-west areas are now organizing a National Goods Factory Federation with Shanghai industrial circles, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." The head office of the federation will be established in Kunming, Yunnan, with branches to be set up in Shanghai and Hongkong, the report states.

The health report of the French Municipality for the week ending July 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were —Foreigners 6 and Chinese 235. Deaths from notifiable diseases were —Foreigners, Tuberculosis 3 and Beri-beri 1. Chinese, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 27; Tuberculosis 24; Cerebrospinal Meningitis 5; Dysentery 3; Beri-beri 3; Pneumonia 2 and Measles, Typhus Fever 1 each.

The Refugee Committee of the National Christian Council wishes to thank the following friends for donations of summer clothing for Southern European Refugees: David McGavin, Mrs. G. R. Womeldorf, E. H. Munson, Lyman Hoover, Mrs. N. F. Allman, Miss E. M. Dey, Dr. Josiah C. McCracken, Mrs. Ralph Wells, Mr. Huebner, Dr. John E. Baker, J. P. Davies, Miss J. M. Bain, Miss Thirza Pierce, Miss A. Wilson, Navy Y.M.C.A. Foreign Y.M.C.A.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported to the U.S. Attorney General on Saturday that Federal "G-Men" had investigated 1651 espionage cases in the past fiscal year. His report revealed that the 1651 investigations last year were by far an all-time high. The figure the previous year was only 250 cases, and the five year average before then was only 35 cases annually. He also reported that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had solved 154 of 156 kidnapping cases reported since 1932.

The Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight, July 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 15 and Chinese 625. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Tuberculosis 2, Typhoid Fever 2. Chinese, Tuberculosis 39; Typhoid Fever 36; Dysentery 10; Beri-beri 7; Measles 7; Diphtheria 2; Malaria 2; Relapsing Fever 2 and Cerebrospinal Fever, Typhus Fever, Choleraic Diarrhoea 1 each. 37 cases of bacillary dysentery were noted amongst Jewish refugees.

The programme for the orchestral concert to be given in Jessfield Park, Orchestra Enclosure, on Tuesday, July 25, from 9 to 11 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Suite from Ballet "Love, the Sorcerer" .....Manuel De Falla
Introduction—The Dance of Terror
The Magic Circle, Fisherman's Story
The Ritual Fire-Dance
Pantomime
Marche Grotesque .....Sinding
Norwegian Bridal Procession ....Grieg
From Incidental Music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
Notturno
Scherzo
Waltz "Blue Danube" .....Strauss
Selection from "Der Trompeter Von Saekkingen" .....Nessler
Tromba-Solo: V. Dobrovolsky
Menuet from "Manon" .....Massenet
Gavotte
Dances from "Prince Ygor" ..Borodine
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., have placed an order with Messrs. Oresundsvarvet of Landskrona, Sweden, for a new vessel with a d.w. of 10,000 tons, and generally built on the same lines as the ms. Ningpo which ship called at Shanghai recently. The engines will, however, be considerably bigger, developing 9,700 i.h.p. against 7,500 i.h.p. for the ms. Ningpo. The vessel is to have the same modern and spacious passenger accommodation as the ms. Ningpo, and is contractetd for a service speed of 17 knots. Delivery is to be made in April 1941. Some months ago orders were also placed with the shipyard Gotaverken in Sweden for two new ships of similar design and specification as described above, of which one is to be delivered in August 1940 and one in July 1941.

French Army Given A.R.P. Control

Civilian Defence to Be Centralized Under Paris War Office

Paris, July 24.

French passive defence organization would henceforth be thoroughly militarized, the "Official Gazette" disclosed today. Supreme authority would be wielded by the War Ministry instead of the Home Ministry.

Prior to the crisis in September, last year, the whole organization depended on the Home Ministry and was neither compact nor centralized. Authority was exercized by municipal and departmental bureaux. Reforms since effected have simplified the organization until, today, it is placed under military control.

The War Ministry, the "Official Gazette" revealed, would be aided in its task by the General Staff of the Army and by the Inspector-General of Passive Defence. The organization itself therefore becomes a sort of "auxiliary army."

"General conditions of passive defence," the "Gazette" stated, "depend on the following principles:

"Organization of passive defence is compulsory.

"The Ministry of National Defence is to give instructions relative to this organization.

"It designates the public or private establishments which must organize their own passive defence.

"The preparation of such passive defence is to be organized by public services and by designated private establishments either under the direct authority of the competent Ministries or under the Prefects acting on orders from the Ministry of National Defence."

In the latter case, the establishments affected will work upon instructions issued by all the competent Ministries within the framework of directions received from the War Minister.—Havas.

Primate's Palace in Spain Destroyed

Cardinal Goma y Tomas Aids Fire Fighters

Toledo, July 24.

The historical Episcopal Palace, residence of Cardinal Goma y Tomas, the Primate of Spain, was destroyed today by fire.

The conflagration followed an explosion of chemical products on the ground floor, used as a pharmacy. As soon as the alarm was sounded, the entire staff of the Palace, under the direction of the Cardinal himself, started to remove the works of art which included many priceless manuscripts.

The fire spread rapidly and at 1.05 a.m. it was deemed necessary to break down the arch connecting the Palace itself with the adjoining Cathedral, for fear that the latter might also be destroyed by the flames.

By 2.20 a.m. the Palace was completely destroyed, but the heroic efforts of the firemen succeeded in preserving the Cathedral.

There were no casualties as a result of the fire.—Havas.

Archbishop of Salzburg Ousted from Palace

Fifty Capucin Monks Hounded From Convents By Nasis

Salzburg, July 23.

Once before ejected from his Palace by the Nazis, Monsignor Sigmund Waitz, Archbishop of Salzburg, today was again chased from his residence because the authorities could find no other place for their offices.

Mgr. Waitz was previously chased from his palace to make space for the establishment of barracks for Black Shirts. Today, he received notice to leave his new house, which is close by St. Peter's Convent here.

Moreover, some fifty Capucin monks of Salzburg have had, te leave their monastery and find new homes in different places. Their convent is to be transformed into a maternity clinic.—Havas.

S.V.C. Orders

Officers:—The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated July 21, is published for information:—Transfers:—American M.G. Company.—Lieutenant W. T. Sullivan is transferred to reserve of officers "B," May 31.

Officers Posting:—Captain G. E. Mott, Reserve of Officers "A," is attached to Headquarters Corps Cavalry for temporary duty as Intelligence Officer with effect from June 30.

1937 Emergency Medal:—Reference Appendix "A" to C.R.O. No. 26, dated 27-6-38, the following addition will be made:—Under Transport Company add—Private J. Parsons.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—"B" Battalion:—American Company.—Pte. W. Kirby July 14. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. C. G. van der Voort July 14. Corps Troops:—Chinese Company.—Pte. N. L. Yui July 15. Interpreter Company.—Pte. W. F. Wong July 15, Pte. C. C. Tsai July 15. Transport Company.—Pte. C. Makaroff July 14. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. H. Schusterovitz July 14.

Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Captain F. J. W. Focken from August 1, to February 1, 1940; Lieutenant M. C. Jensen, from August 2, to August 29. Corps Cavalry H.Q.—Captain W. R. McBain, A.F.C., M.C. from July 23 to September 23. Shanghai Field Co.—Lieutenant G. E. Barker from July 19 to August 9.

U.S. May End Amity Pact with Japan

Senator Pittman Initiates New Congress Move

Washington, July 24.

Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced last night that he would recommend to the Senate that the United States serve Japan with six months' notice of intention of abrogating the Japanese-American amity and Trade Treaty of 1911.

The new Pittman resolution, it was believed, was designed as a preliminary to a complete embargo on munitions shipments to Japan as a violator of the Nine Power Treaty. The munitions embargo is provided for in the Pittman Embargo Bill on which Congress postponed action last week until the new session next January.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan and possible Republican Presidential Candidate in 1940, introduced a resolution in Congress last week calling for termination of the Japanese-American Treaty of 1911. Action on this resolution also was delayed because of the State Department's failure to give the proposal its immediate approval. —United Press.

Mr. Farley Confers with President Roosevelt

Third Term Question Believed Discussed

Hyde Park, New York, July 24.

President Roosevelt and the Postmaster General, Mr. James Farley, conferred at length at the President's family estate here yesterday.

The discussion was expected to have an important effect on the 1940 elections, particularly in determining whether President Roosevelt will run for an unprecedented third term in the White House.

Mr. Farley remained overnight at the President's estate. Recent Washington reports alleged that a split between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley was imminent if the President decided to run for a third term or supported Mr. Paul V. McNutt, former High Commissioner for the Philippines, to succeed him.

Mr. Farley is known to aspire to the Presidency and is believed to be seeking Mr. Roosevelt's support.—United Press.

Ex-King Alfonso Claims Rights to Throne

Spanish Monarchists Not Convinced of Right

Lausanne, July 23.

Although ex-King Alfonso XIII exerted himself today in reasserting his claim to the Spanish throne, the Congress of Spanish Monarchists did not seem to have been convinced by his arguments and reached no definite decision on the candidate it would support.

In the course of debates, however, the Monarchist Party delegates did discuss proposals from Leftist Parties offerring aid in restoring an eventual monarchy in Spain, it was disclosed. —Havas.

New Australian Air Service Envisaged

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Darwin, July 23.

Official support for a proposal to open an Australian air service between Darwin and Deli, Portuguese Timor, was obtained today by Mr. V. Fairbairn, Minister for Civil Aviation, in negotiations with the Portuguese authorities at Deli. Permission is being sought from Lisbon to open the service with flying-boats or land aircraft.—Reuter.

Indian Air Force to Have Bristol Blenheims

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Simla, July 23.

The modernization of India's air force is being carried a stage further with the equipment of the Second Squadron with Bristol Blenheim aircraft. The new planes are being flown from England via Egypt. Four machines have already arrived at Karachi from Cairo.—Reuter.

Dr. Tang Yu Han, a native of Chinhai, Chekiang, the second son of the late Mr. Tang Pao-chu, formerly Deputy Postal Commissioner for the Kirin-Heilungkiang, Kiangsu-Anhwei, and Chekiang Provinces, arrived at Shanghai on the ss. Marechal Joffre on July 21. After graduation from the Aurora University, he was sent to Belgium on the Boxer Indemnity Fund and specialized on X-Rays and Cancer at the University of Louvain where he received the degree of "Docteur Special en Medecine" being the first Chinese to obtain such a high academic degree. He was on the staff of surgeons as well as X-Rays and Radium assistant for three years at the Louvain Hospital. Dr. Tang is a member of the X-Rays Association of Brussels and travelled in Germany, France, and Sweden to make investigations on medical sciences, and studied Cancer treatment in the Royal Cancer Hospital, London. He will join the staff of the Sino-Belgium Radium Institute.

Sr. Quezon to Retire

Position on Re-election to Presidency Reversed

Manila, July 24.

President Manuel Quezon reversed his stand on re-election yesterday and declared he would retire after his present term of office.

"I want to rest after my present term expires," Sr. Quezon said in a speech at Atimonan in Tayabas province. "I prefer retiring to private life and will not run for re-election if the whole world asks me to."

Earlier the President was believed to have laid plans for re-election. A bill was introduced in the Philippines Assembly recently which would have amended the Philippines Constitution so as to permit his candidacy. The Constitution does not permit the re-election of a President.—United Press.

Although he is due to retire in September, the Bishop of London still shows amazing vitality for a man of 81. On Friday for the last time he captained a team of golfers representing the Church against a team representing the London Press. He played two full rounds on the difficult Walton Heath course—equivalent to a walk of about eight miles—won them both, and then went off to Harrow to confirm 140 boys. More remarkable still, he is planning a number of missionary tours of the Empire, which will occupy him for the next three years.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Kasima M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Koga M.	Tientsin	D.K.K.
Burgenland	Hongkong	H.-A.L.
Ethel Moller	S'chiangkow	Yat Shing
Leesang	Tientsin	Jardine
Tai Yin	Hongkong	Dodwell
Wingsang	Hongkong	Jardine
Wasgenwald	Dairen	H.-A.L.
Haikwang	—	A.P.C.
Isabel Moller	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Kiangting	T'liungkong	Foo Hwa
Liesel	T'liungkong	Chin Dah
Tawha	T'senkong	Yat Shing
Nagasaki M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Hansi	T'liungkong	G.F.E.
Toyoma M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Sinkiang	Tientsin	B.&S.
Haikong	Hsinkong	Keh Lee
Gneisenau	Japan	Melchers
H. Tseangtah	Tientsin	T.C.C.
Karsten	Hsinkong	Chin Dah

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Tai Ping	Nor.	Dodwell
Marechal Joffre	Fr.	M.M.
Sandro Sandri	Ital.	Taiping
Liesel	Ger.	Chin Dah
Luise	Ger.	Keh Lee
Karsten	Ger.	Chin Dah
Tarn	Nor.	Dodwell
Tungwo	Br.	Jardine
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
Liwo	Br.	Jardine
Pluto	Port.	E. Asiatic
Hakka M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Dahpu	Nor	Jardine
Myogi M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
H.M.S. Defender	Br.	—
Panama	Dan.	E. Asiatic
Tyosa M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Emp. of Asia	Br.	C.P.R.
Tegelberg	Neth.	J.C.J.L.
Canton	Br.	Mackenzie
Marchen Maresk	Dan.	Melchers
U.S.S. Oahu	Am.	—
Winifred Moller	Br.	Mollers'

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Cricket	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Delight H. 38	Br.	Dest.	B.N.B.
Ladybird	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Mantis	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Scorpion	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Pope 225	Am.	Dest.	U.S.N.B.
R. de Genouilly	Fr.	Slp.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

	Per	Reg.	Ord.
TUESDAY, July 25.			
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	Dairen M.	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	Wingsang	*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. India Suez Europe via Suez ..	Gneisenau	9.30	11.30
Hongkong and Canton ..	Gneisenau	11.00	11.30
Tsingtao	Etizen M.	13.30	14.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Isabel Moller x	14.30	16.00
Chinwangtao	Isabel Moller x	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei Offices east of Jukao	Liwo	16.30	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	19.30	20.00
Ninghsien Yungkia etc. via Chinhai	Mohlenhof	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, July 26.			
Amoy H'kong Java Ports	Tjisalak Ax	*20.00	8.00
Tsingtao	Leesang	7.30	8.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	Shuntien	10.00	10.30
Aust. N.Z. and Manila ..	Emp. Canada	12.00	13.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Emp. Canada	12.30	13.30
Amoy	Hangshan M. x	13.30	14.00
Nantung	Nantung M.	14.30	15.00
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Kingyuan	19.30	20.00
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Esang	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, July 27.			
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	Hoten M.	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	Hukuken M.	*20.00	7.30

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 25th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per ss. Gneisenau, on July 25, at 10.30 a.m. for registered and at 11.30 a.m. for ordinary due Marseilles Aug. 2, London Aug. 3.
Pan American Airways Service (Hongkong-San Francisco) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Air France per ss. Corfu, on July 31, at 8 p.m. for registered and Aug. 1, at 7.15 a.m. for ordinary due Marseilles August 11, London August 12.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m. Mails for America may be sent to-day by air mail to Japan for connection with ss. Empress of Asia leaving Yokohama on July 29.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking Plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao and Tungshan by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Gneisenau, via Suez, July 25, due London Aug. 20.
Mar. Joffre, via Suez, July 31, due London Aug. 31.
P. Coolidge, via Pacific, July 31, due London Aug. 30.

Weather, Time and Tide

Tuesday, July 25, 1939 (9th day of 6th moon)

	SICCAWEI July 23 16.00	21.00	July 24 4.00	9.00
Barometer inches	29.57	29.59	29.57	29.60
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.10	—0.08	—0.06	0.00
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	—0.06	—0.01	0.00	+0.01
Wind (direction)	N	WSW	W	SW
" (miles per hour)	5.6	0.6	5.0	3.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	80.6°	73.8°	73.4°	76.8°
Humidity %	75	97	97	90
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	0.07	0.00	0.00

Siccawei Abridged Report July 23	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.60	—0.10	29.67
Temp. Min. 74.°1 Max. 89.°6	81.°9	—0.°1	81.°7
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	28.41	0.08	27.09

Time and Tide	25/7	26/7	27/7	28/7	29/7
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	5.05	5.05	5.06	5.07	5.08
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.55	18.55	18.54	18.53	18.53
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	13.53	14.49	15.42	16.31	17.17
Moon sets at Shanghai ..	0.01	0.47	1.34	2.23	3.15
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	17.07	6.13	7.15	8.13	9.05
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	9.45	10.39	11.20	12.57	13.30
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	5.59	8.00	9.05	10.04	10.55
Ht. above LLW. (feet) ..	8.30	7.20	7.90	8.13	8.90

Vessels Discharging

CANTON. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canton, from London and Ports, bringing Cargo ex steamer Grutto, from Rotterdam and steamer Amstelstroom, from Amsterdam.—This steamer is berthing at Nos. 11-12 Buoys and her general cargo will be discharged at the Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Hongkew Wharf on Thursday, July 27, at 9 a.m., by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Pro. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents. 25-7

MARCHEN MAERSK. The Maersk Line m.s. Marchen Maersk, from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Savannah, Los Angeles, Yokohama and Kobe via Ports is now discharging her cargo at the Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within (15) fifteen days after the vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo to be examined at the Hunt's Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes Davy on Wednesday morning, July 26, at 9 a.m. Maersk Line Agents: Melchers & Co., 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 25-7

TAI PING. The m.s. Tai Ping, from New York via ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Pootung Wharf at 9 a.m. July 27, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11369. 25-7

TARN. The m.s. Tarn, from Oslo via ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Old Ningpo Wharf at 9 a.m. July 28, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11369. 25-7

GLAUCUS. From New York arrived on July 23, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on August 2, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Saturday, July 29, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 27-7

WASGENWALD. From New Orleans, Port Arthur, Houston, Galveston, Yokohama and via Ports.—This vessel is now discharging all her cargo, at the Shanghai and Hongkew Pootung East Wharf, subject to the usual terms and conditions as shown on the Wharf Tariff. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk" cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst being landed. Hamburg-Amerika Linie Filiale Schanghai, No. 20 Canton Road. Tel. 18709 27-7

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From ANTWERP: Grootekerk, dus 8 a.m. Holt's Wharf, passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.
Ursula Rickmers, due evening, Whangpoo Wharf.
From LOS ANGELES: Taiyo Maru, with mail, due 7 p.m. Wayside Wharf, passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 8 p.m.
From VANCOUVER: Empress of Canada, due 7 p.m. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 8.30 p.m.
From KEELUNG: Hukuken Maru, due a.m., O. S. K. Wharf.
From DAIREN: Hoten Maru, with mail, due 2.30 p.m. Whangpoo Wharf.
From TIENTSIN: Shuntien, due p.m. French Bund.
From HONGKONG: Kingyuan, due p.m. French Bund.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GDYNIA

Eurylochus	17/6	12/8
Perseus	27/6	18/8
Theseus	15/7	5/9
Philoctetes	25/7	15/9

From COPENHAGEN

India	3/6	13/8

From OSLO

Tricolor	17/6	12/8
Talleyrand	19/7	11/9

From HAMBURG

Regensburg	24/6	1/8
Augsburg	10/6	4/8
Elbe	22/7	27/8

From BREMEN

Oldenburg	13/6	3/8
Ramses	27/6	22/8
Kulmerland	11/7	2/9
Nordmark	25/7	14/9

From ROTTERDAM

Saarland	24/6	9/8
Scharnhorst	12/7	10/8
Formosa	8/7	19/8
Kulmerland	20/7	2/9
Talleyrand	25/7	11/9

From ANTWERP

Glenogle	27/5	31/7
Glenbeg	10/6	8/8
Gaasterkerk	19/6	12/8
Glenaffaric	24/6	19/8
Glenapp	8/7	4/9
Meerkerk	24/7	16/9
Denbighshire	22/7	16/9

From GLASGOW

Ajax	17/6	7/8
Hector	1/7	17/8
Menestheus	15/7	1/9

From LIVERPOOL

Mentor	17/6	30/7
Ajax	24/6	7/8
Tantalus	6/7	16/8
Teiresias	15/7	2/9
Menestheus	22/7	1/9

From LONDON

Hakozaki M.	23/6	31/7
Somali	24/6	6/8
Carthage	30/6	6/8
Suwa M.	7/7	15/8
Rajputana	14/7	20/8
Terukuni M.	21/7	25/8
Bangalore	22/7	4/9
Glenapp	21/7	4/9

From MARSEILLES

P. Doumer	8/7	5/8
Aramis	21/7	18/8
Rajputana	22/7	20/8

From TRIESTE

Fusijama	20/6	14/8

From GENOA

Victoria	13/7	7/8
Scharnhorst	18/7	10/8

From PORT SAID

Regensburg	8/7	1/8
Hector	19/7	17/8
Aramis	25/7	18/8
Glenaffaric	19/7	19/8

From SUEZ

Suwa M.	21/7	15/8
Perseus	18/7	18/8
Ramses	21/7	22/8

From KARACHI

Fusijama	13/7	14/8

From BOMBAY

Nagpore	7/7	26/7
Victoria	24/7	7/8

From COLOMBO

P. Doumer	22/7	5/8
Somali	21/7	6/8
Carthage	23/7	6/8
Saarland	19/7	9/8
Tricolor	24/7	12/8
Gaasterkerk	23/7	12/8

From CALCUTTA

Shirala	13/7	6/8

From PENANG

Augsburg	17/7	4/8
Shirala	22/7	6/8
Eurylochus	25/7	12/8

From SINGAPORE

Nagpore	17/7	26/7
Hakozaki M.	23/7	31/7
Oldenburg	23/7	3/8
Glenbeg	25/7	8/8

From COERABAIA

Tjinegara	14/7	31/7

From MANILA

Tjinegara	24/7	31/7
Grete Maersk	24/7	31/7
Thurland C.	21/7	3/8

From HONGKONG

See "China Ports" below.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Tweedbank	6/8	27/7
Robinhood	9/6	30/7
Thurland C.	13/6	3/8
Lexa Maersk	24/6	7/8
Silverlaurel	23/6	11/8
Tai Ping Yang	30/6	12/8
C. of E'ville	16/6	13/8
Adrastus	28/6	19/8
Anna Maersk	10/7	25/8
C. Prince	11/7	26/8
Irisbank	6/7	27/8
Steel Trader	10/7	6/9
Silverteak	22/7	6/9
Sophocles	25/7	13/9
C. of Lille	17/7	14/9

From SAVANNAH

Anna Maersk	15/7	25/8
C. Prince	14/7	26/8
Silverteak	25/7	6/9

From LOS ANGELES

Pres. Taft	10/7	2/8
Asama M.	7/7	7/8
Lexa Maersk	15/7	7/8
Tai Ping Yang	17/7	12/8
P. Cleveland	24/7	16/8
Tatuta M.	24/7	23/8

From SAN FRANCISCO

Silverlaurel	12/7	11/8
Adrastus	20/7	19/8

From VANCOUVER

Talthybius	12/7	6/8
Emp. Russia	22/7	7/8

From HONOLULU

Pres. Taft	20/7	2/8
Asama M.	15/7	7/8

From HONGKONG

See "China Ports" below.

From YOKOHAMA

Corfu	25/7	1/8

From KOBE

Africa	28/6	26/7
Triton	14/7	29/7

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai M.	25/7	26/7

From KEELUNG (Formosa)

Tyosa M.	31/7	2/8

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN

Ruys	19/7	26/8

From DURBAN

Ruys	15/7	26/8

From MELBOURNE

Tanda	5/7	10/8

From RABAUL

Tanda	23/7	10/8

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN

Tsingtao M.	26/7	23/7

From TIENTSIN

Esang	21/7	26/7
Shengking	23/7	26/7
Taksang	23/7	28/7
Taiseunhong	23/7	28/7
Yatshing	28/7	1/8

From HONGKONG

Hunan	23/7	27/7
Tweedbank	23/7

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
TAIYO MARU ..... Aug. 7
ASAMA MARU ..... Aug. 14

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIYE MARU ..... July 31

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
NARUTO MARU .... Aug. 2
NAGARA MARU .... Aug. 24

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Hongkong
KITANO MARU .... July 28

European Mail Line
London, Hamburg and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Aden
*HAKONE MARU .... Aug. 8
gHUSIMI MARU .... Aug. 22
*Special call at Casablanca.
gSpecial call at Lisbon.

Kobe Express Service
KATORI MARU .... Aug. 4
KATORI MARU .... Aug. 18

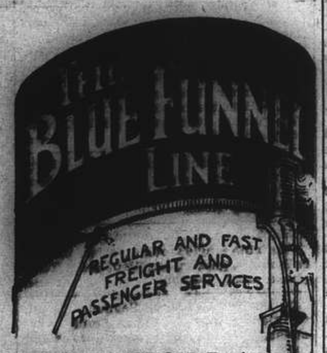
Nagasaki Express Service
*NAGASAKI MARU .. July 25
SHANGHAI MARU .. July 27
SHANGHAI MARU .. July 31
SHANGHAI MARU .. Aug. 4
*Calling at Kobe also. (O.S.K. Wharf.)

Shanghai-Yokohama Service
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Aug. 1
SUWA MARU ..... Aug. 16

81 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA** Telephone 12043
General Passenger Agents, Cunard-White Star Line

PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£118
C	£64	£112



Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports

C MEMNON	Aug. 5	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
A ANTENOR	Aug. 19	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
TEUCER	Aug. 19	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.
C AJAX	Sept. 2	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
A HECTOR	Sept. 16	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
CYCLOPS	Sept. 17	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

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To AUSTRALIA from HONGKONG. Calling at Manila, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

British Steamers: CHANGTE—TAIPING (Oil Burners).

Fastest and Most Up-to-date Steamers in the Service. Open-air Swimming Pool, Electric laundry, barber shop, surgeon and stewardess carried.

Enjoy Your Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hongkong-Sydney—19 Days

FIRST CLASS FARE from SHANGHAI to SYDNEY £53 Single; £84 15s. Return

FIRST CLASS FARE from SHANGHAI to LONDON (Via Australia) from £125 14s. Single.

(Australian Newspapers on File).

Steamers	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Manila	Due Sydney
TAIPING	Sept. 11	Sept. 14	Sept. 29
CHANGTE	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
TAIPING	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 26
CHANGTE	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 30

AGENTS

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020

East Asiatic Co. Ld.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports

	Due	Sails	For
ms. INDIA	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Japan Ports
ms. MALAYA	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Japan Ports

Homewards
Jaffa, Haifa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen
ms. AFRIKA .. .. loading July 26

The vessels have accommodation for a limited number of passengers

Fare from Shanghai to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £65

Agency of
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Telephone 15056 17 Canton Road

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DUE TO ARRIVE FROM NEW YORK:
ss. SILVERLAUREL .. .. Aug. 11

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Silver Line vessels have refrigerated space.

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SILVER LINE — *Apply to* Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V.

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CUSTOMS BROKERS
FORWARDING AGENTS

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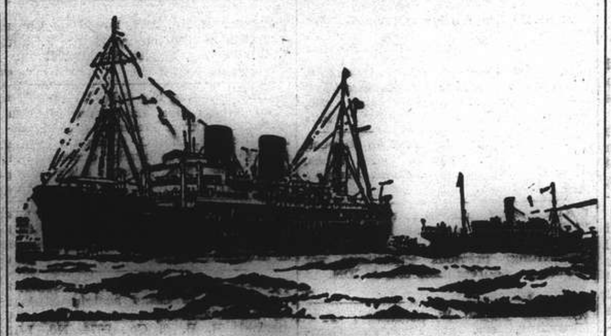
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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To BOMBAY, MARSEILLES and LONDON
Via HONGKONG, STRAITS and CEYLON

		From Shanghai	Tonnage
Aug.	1	CORFU	15,000
	8	*BURDWAN	6,100
	15	CANTON	16,000
	29	CARTHAGE	15,000
Sept.	5	*SOMALI	7,000
	12	RAJPUTANA	17,000
	26	RANCHI	17,000
Oct.	3	*BANGALORE	6,100
	10	RANPURA	17,000
	24	RAWALPINDI	17,000

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca, Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
†Calls at Port Sudan

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
TO CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai for Japan	Leave Hongkong
TALMA	—	July 29
SIRDHANA	July 25	Aug. 12

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Visit Australia and New Zealand for a healthy and cheap holiday. Your money is worth 25% more. Variations of climate to suit all, with surfing and shooting second to none.

Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives Sydney
NELLORE	H. C. Stratford	—	Aug. 4	Aug. 23
TANDA	M. B. Skinner	Aug. 11	Sept. 2	Sept. 21
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Sept. 8	Sept. 30	Oct. 19

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All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route. The route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice

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SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave	Arrive Kobe	STEAMERS	Leave Kobe	SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave for Marseilles
July 21	July 24	July 26	MAREC. JOFFRE	July 29	July 31	Aug. 1
Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	Pre. Doumer	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 15
Aug. 18	Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Aramis	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Jean Laborde	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 12
Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	ATHOS II	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Sept. 26

FREIGHT SERVICE
S.S. ANADYR will sail for Europe on July 28

Glen and Shire Lines
Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent, etc.

INWARDS: Due at Shanghai
GLENOGLE, July 31

HOMEWARDS: Due to sail from Shanghai
GLENOGLE, August 3

London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp, via Manila and Straits

Loading dates approximate and subject to alteration without notice

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD. *Passenger and Loading Agents* Telephone 15290

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE *Discharging Agents* Telephone 82020

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Chinese-American Publishing Co., 160 Nanking Road.
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F. Ziang Kee Book Co., Ltd., 635 Szechuen Road.
Metropole Hotel, News Stand.
Palace Hotel Book Stall, Palace Hotel.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

LLOYD TRIESTINO

mv. VICTORIA
will leave Shanghai on AUGUST 10 for Naples and Genoa
via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay and Port Said
Time of sailing and wharf will be notified later

Next departures to Europe:

ss.	Giulio Cesare	Aug. 30 Venice and Trieste
ss.	Conte Biancamano	Sept. 14 Naples and Genoa
ss.	Conte Verde	Sept. 27 Venice and Trieste
mv.	Victoria	Oct. 12 Naples and Genoa

For Passengers and Freight accommodation please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Telephone 16885 26 The Bund, Shanghai Telegr. LLOYDIANO

THE SWEDISH EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED

From EUROPE:	Arrive	To EUROPE:	Loading
ms. FORMOSA	Aug. 19	ms. PEIPING	July 30
ms. SHANTUNG	Sept. 18	ms. NINGPO	Aug. 25

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Algiers, Oran, Casablanca, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenburg.

Agents: **The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.**
HAMILTON HOUSE TELEPHONE 11334

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. DAIREN MARU	July 23	July 25 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	July 25	July 27 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	July 28	July 30 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	July 31	Aug. 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Aug. 3	Aug. 5 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Aug. 6	Aug. 8 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE
(Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... July 25
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Aug. 10

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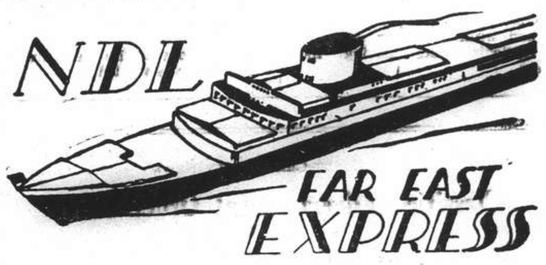

ss. GNEISENAU
will sail for
Genoa, Barcelona, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen (and Hamburg)
via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Colombo, Port Said
on Tuesday, July 25, 1939, at 2 p.m.
from the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Broadway.

Embarkation: Tuesday, July 25 at 12 noon sharp by Tender SCOT I from the Customs Jetty.

No heavy baggage will be accepted on the tender.

Passengers are notified that they may embark directly at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Broadway on Tuesday, July 25 between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the latest.

For Passage and Freight apply to
MEICHERS & CO.
General Agents:
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

EMPRESS OF CANADA

WILL SAIL FOR
HONGKONG and MANILA
SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF —SHANGHAI SIDE
4 p.m., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26

TENDER SERVICE

Leave Customs Jetty		Leave Ship
11.00 p.m.	Tuesday, July 25	Midnight
8.30 a.m.	Wednesday, July 26	9.00 a.m.
Noon	" "	1.45 p.m.
2.30 p.m. (Last Tender)	" "	

	S'hai Leave	N'saki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	Honolulu Leave	Victoria-Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Canada	Aug. 6	—	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 23
Empress of Russia	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	Sept. 9
Empress of Japan	Sept. 2	—	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 14	Sept. 19

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Pres. Pierce	—	Sept. 13	Pres. Pierce	—	Nov. 8

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For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Aug. 3

For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... July 24

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Armed Men Board British Ship

Three Members of Crew Carried Off After Search For Silver at Tientsin

Tientsin, July 24.

The British steamer Siangwo, belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was stopped down river from the British Concession and searched for two hours on Saturday evening by armed Japanese. Two bars of gold and several bars of silver were confiscated, while three Chinese members of the crew were arrested, handcuffed and taken away.

Three men, a Chinese, a Korean and a Japanese boarded the Siangwo, allegedly to see a Chinese member of the crew. The Korean and the Japanese were armed.

Later a Japanese military police boat arrived alongside the ship with a number of armed men in plain clothes and several Customs officials, who requested permission to search the boat.

Permission was granted and the searchers discovered two bars of gold, several bars of silver, the number of which is not known. These were confiscated by the Customs officials, who said they would report the matter to the Customs authorities.

Three Chinese members of the crew were then arrested, handcuffed and taken away. The searchers then left the ship.

The boarding of the Siangwo by armed men is understood to be most irregular, as only Customs officers are permitted to board and search ships.

The owners of the vessel, it is learned, are taking the matter up with the authorities concerned.—Reuter.

$30,000 Worth of Silver Confiscated

Tientsin, July 24.

Only $30,000 worth of silver bullion was seized by the river police from the British steamship Siangwo near Tangku on Saturday night, the Japanese army spokesman disclosed today in replying to questions regarding the report of the Japanese-controlled Chinese police of the Tientsin Special Municipality that 3,000,000 yen worth of silver had been confiscated.

The silver was seized, he said, because the Japanese authorities believed that it was being smuggled to Shanghai.

British authorities were reluctant to discuss the affair and had no official report to make.

A Chinese, Chen Yuan, was arrested and, according to the Chinese police, has confessed he was carrying the bullion to Shanghai in behalf of a Chinese exchange shop in the French Concession here.

The Provisional Government at Peiping confiscated the silver and the police are said to be keeping a sharp watch for other attempts to ship bullion from the foreign areas here.—United Press.

Admiral Yarnell May Get P. I. Post

Retiring China C.-in-C. Mentioned As Commissioner

Washington, July 24.

Although political observers believed it unlikely that President Roosevelt would appoint anyone to the post of High Commissioner for the Philippines before Congress adjourns, a number of prominent army and navy officers as well as Government officials were being mentioned for the post.

Among those mentioned were Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retiring Commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet; Mr. Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, General Malin Craig, retiring United States Army Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A. retired, and present Marshal of the Philippine Army, General Francis Lejau Parker, U.S.A. retired, Mr. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Mr. Frank Murphy, United States Attorney-General and former Governor of the Philippines.—United Press.

Netherlands Cabinet List Issued

The Hague, July 24.

The following is the list of members of the new Cabinet headed by Dr. Hendrik Colijn who is Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs.

Justice	M. de Vissers
Foreign Affairs	M. Patijn
Home Affairs	M. Van Boeyen
Defence	M. van Dijk
Finance	M. Bodenhausen
Colonies	M. van den Bussche
Public Works	M. van Lidth
Education	M. Schrieke
Social Affairs	M. Damme
Economic Affairs	M. de Vooys

The Cabinet will meet this afternoon and will take the oath tomorrow morning. The Chamber will meet tomorrow afternoon to hear the Ministerial declaration. All the new Ministers are experts in their respective fields and are in no way connected with politics. The general policy of the Government will not be modified.—Havas.

French Journalist Held For Espionage, Dies

Paris, July 24.

M. Julien Poirier, former publicity chief for the newspaper "Le Figaro," who was arrested two weeks ago on charges of bribery and espionage, died Sunday night in a military hospital. Shortly after his arrest, it became necessary for him to undergo an operation.—Trans-Ocean.

London, July 24.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral G. S. Arbuthnot as Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station was announced here today. The appointment will be dated October 6. Rear-Admiral Arbuthnot, who succeeds Vice-Admiral Sir S. J. Meyrick, will assume his command at Bermuda on about November 16.—Reuter.

London, July 22.—Mr. Kiyoshi Ishiyama, Japanese Consul-General in London and Mrs. Ishiyama were slightly injured in a traffic accident last night. After having had their scratches and bruises dressed in a hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Ishiyama were able to return to their home. The accident occurred on Albert Bridge Road, Battersea.—Havas.

Misinterpretation Feared in U.S.

(Continued from page 7)

Britain is beginning to take a realistic view of the world situation."

"Der Montag" carried the story of the Tokyo agreement under the headline "England's Defeat in the Far East."

The "Montag Post" carried the headline "Britain Gives In."—United Press.

"Humiliation"

Rome, July 24.

Diplomatic quarters here characterized the Arita-Craigie agreement in Tokyo as a "further humiliation to Britain."

"More slaps to British foreign policy registers another glamorous failure for Britain," wrote Signor Roberto Farinacci in a front page editorial for his "Regime Fascista."

"Naturally these new defeats will make Moscow assume a less trusting attitude toward Britain since she no longer believes in the strength and seriousness of the Democracies."—United Press.

French Comment

Paris, July 24.

The French press continued to reveal interest in the Anglo Japanese accord today.

"If it were truly a formal recognition of Japanese conquests in China, it would be of a nature to discourage the millions of Chinese patriots who have always undertaken at the peril of their lives a guerilla warfare so courageous that it is at present the only thing to hold the Japanese back," Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, diplomatic editor of "L'Œuvre," stated in that paper today.

"Foreign diplomats in China keep on repeating that 'as long as the Japanese don't find an influential Chinese to form a Sino-Japanese Government in the occupied areas, Japan will have gained nothing in China. Now it may be feared that owing to Britain's too marked attitude the Chinese patriots may be discouraged and the Japanese then win the war," she added.

"The British Government seems to have declared in Tokyo that its promises were limited for the time of Japanese operations, and that it would be ready to examine the Chinese problem again at the end of the war." Pertinax, well-known political commentator, stated in "L'Ordre." "This is an extensive reservation, to which the decision which will be taken sooner or later either by arms or by diplomacy in Europe alone could confer practical significance. England is now paying at the other end of Asia for her blindness before Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. It is only when she has compelled the dictators to reason in one way or another that she will regain her strength and prestige to set right the Empire at its most vulnerable point."

Axis Revenge Expected

The "Republique" stresses that "it is useless to hide the other side of the medal".

"Rome and Berlin will seek revenge by shouting from the rooftops that Albion has lost face in the Far East, that the policy of firmness of the democracies is but a make-believe, and that the Powers counting upon them will be ridiculed," the paper added. "But let them talk. What Britain will have lost in prestige in the Far East she will regain on the European front and we with her. And that is the main point.

"For our allies as for ourselves, the main game is being played in the West. Britain's world power is the reason that order is being respected in Europe. Any dispersion of the British Fleet would encourage the dictators. It is to be welcomed that the Anglo-Japanese agreement leaves intact the means of defence of the peace-loving states. Germany is making no mistake about it, and has taken note. She counted upon an aggravation of the difficulties between the British and the Japanese to facilitate what she termed 'the peaceful settlement of Danzig'. Her hopes have been shattered. Great Britain was not turned aside from Europe by Germany's Far Eastern partner. The Reich is nearly accusing Tokyo of treason."—Havas.

German Jewish Refugee Believed Drowned

The French Police, in co-operation with the Customs River Police, yesterday were investigating the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Richard Samuel, a German Jewish dealer in furs and diamonds, living at 1376 Avenue Joffre, who was believed to have jumped from a launch into the Whangpoo River sometime during the afternoon.

Samuel, it appears, ordered a launch for four hours and ordered the laodah to proceed downstream. Later the laodah saw that his passenger had vanished, only his coat containing several papers being left behind. Enquiries were at once started and it was found that the man, who was married, had been borrowing large sums of money lately. He was believed to have committed suicide owing to inability to repay these sums.

LADY Leslie, wife of Sir John Leslie, and aunt of Mr. Winston Churchill, who has just undergone an operation, is the mother of a remarkable family. Captain Norman Leslie, who was killed in action during the war, was the last serving British officer to fight a duel. While in Egypt in 1910 he was challenged by Yusoury Pasha, now Egyptian Minister in Washington. The duel took place near Paris, and ended by Captain Leslie being wounded in the hand. News of the affair was kept out of the papers by Captain Leslie's instructor, a great swordsman, threatening to challenge anybody who reported it. Another son is Mr. Shane Leslie, the well-known author, and the third is Mr. Lionel Leslie, the sculptor and traveller. He was with Watkins in Greenland and once crossed Tibet on foot.

Papers Accused of Giving False News

Case of the Rev. Holland Cited; Attempt to Worsen U.S.-Japanese Relations

Asked whether the Japanese naval authorities in Hankow had received a protest regarding the Mason case, the spokesman at yesterday's press conference said that no such protest had been received regarding the "alleged" case.

"There is a tendency of late," the spokesman continued, "on the part of certain newspapers and news agencies to distorting the true facts particularly in alleged incidents involving third-party nationals and the Japanese authorities as for instance in the case of the Rev. Mr. Holland, which must be regarded as a deliberate attempt to worsen relations between the United States and Japan. Another case which fortunately did not reach the foreign press, is reported from Wuhu, where a small child ran to its parents and said that he had just been beaten by a Japanese soldier."

"Investigations however revealed that the child in question had been playing with Japanese soldiers and had hurt itself. When a soldier patted him on his head, he ran home and made the accusation."

"Foreign newspapers frequently act very much like this child did," the spokesman concluded.

Protection for Foreign Property Outlined

Flags 40 by 50 Metres Necessary for Safety

Regarding frequent accusations of deliberate bombings of third-party properties by the Japanese air force, a spokesman at yesterday's press conference stated that investigations had been made as to the visibility of flags of the size usually painted on roofs.

"It is an established fact," the spokesman added, "that the minimum width of any visible object is provided that the object is not moving. Consequently if this fact is extended to actual practice a flag which would be visible from an altitude of 4,000 metres would have to be 50 metres long and 40 metres wide and then it would only be visible if the plane stopped in mid-air."

"Is not a height of 4,000 metres excessive for successful bombing operations?" asked a correspondent.

"Not necessarily", the spokesman replied.

Tientsin Notes Not Cashable Here

An order issued by the Chungking Government yesterday decreed that from today onwards banknotes to the value of $10, bearing the origin mark of Tientsin, will not be cashable in Shanghai. Any person wishing to change such notes in the city will be given a bank order of the same value which may be used in Tientsin. The notes, however, will be exchanged for cash if the owner intends to remit the money to Chungking or to the interior.

Sweden, Norway, Finland Want Defence Pact

Oslo, July 24.

Conclusion of a comprehensive military alliance among Sweden, Norway and Finland to protect the three Scandinavian states against a threat of Soviet expansion in the Baltic was demanded yesterday by the "Tidens Tegn," organ of the Liberal Party in Norway. Denmark, the paper writes, has concluded the German-Danish non-aggression pact.—Trans-Ocean.

PATIENTS of Westminster Hospital—one or two on crutches, others on stretchers—on June 11 left their beds in the 105-year old building opposite the Abbey and moved into the new 400-bed £800,000 hospital in Horseferry Road, S.W. The moving began at nine o'clock and all the 150 patients, except a very sick man in a private ward, were comfortably settled in the new building by 11.30 Sixty-three were carried by stretchers. For some weeks the hospital has been refusing patients, so that many of its 250 beds were vacant. When the last sick person had been put in a new bed, doctors and sisters, hospital governors, the accountant and the chairman carried out tables and chairs, fruit, flowers etc., and within an hour of moving the patients were having their dinners.

British China Policy Remains Unchanged

(Continued from page 7)

maintain public order in occupied areas and therefore, was obliged to take action to see that these forces were not prejudiced.

In order to clear the way for the Tientsin discussions, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, the British Government accordingly agreed upon the following formula with the Japanese Government.

"H. M. Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that as long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy.

"H. M. Government have no intention of countenancing any act prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese force, and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain in the British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

Lord Halifax States Case

An identical statement to that made in the House of Commons today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the Tientsin discussions, was made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Halifax, in the House of Lords today.

Lord Halifax added that in the progress of the conversations leading up to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, it was understood between Mr. Hachiro Arita (the Japanese Foreign Minister) and Sir Robert Craigie (the British Ambassador):—

1.—It was not part of the Japanese intention to preclude the British Government making representations on any cases that might arise;

2.—The British Government expressed the view that nothing in the formula affected the position of the obligations of other Powers;

3.—Sir Robert Craigie had represented to the Japanese Government the great importance of discouraging press recriminations and exaggerated claims, which could only prejudice the result of the negotiations on local issues now about to open; and

4.—Sir Robert Craigie had made strong representations regarding the anti-British agitation.

Japanese Policy Fixed

It was to be expected that this agitation, Lord Halifax continued, would cease as a result of the agreement now reached. Meanwhile, Baron Hiranuma (the Japanese Prime Minister) was reported to have said that they had fixed their policy and could control agitation not in accordance with that policy.

Lord Cecil, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, drew attention to certain remarks attributed to Baron Hiranuma and asked whether in view of these remarks, the British Government was prepared to say that they did not propose to reverse the policy hitherto pursued with reference to General Chiang Kai-shek.

Lord Halifax, in reply, said he preferred not to be drawned into detailed comment on Baron Hiranuma's statement, in the absence of an official report.

He recalled, however, the statement made in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Neville Chamberlain (the Prime Minister), in which it was stated with great clarity that it was impossible for Britain to reverse its policy at the dictation of any other foreign Power.

"To that position," Lord Halifax concluded, "the British Government unhesitaingly adhere."—Reuter.

THE "prominent Scottish peer" mentioned by Mr. Kirkwood in the House of Commons as having been married to a very young woman in his own house by mutual consent is Lord Belhaven and Stenton. He met Miss Sheila Pearson at Wishaw House in the March of last year, and they took each other as husband and wife by declaration. Later they had the marriage registered at Hamilton Sheriff Court, and went through a religious service.

A RAIDING zeppelin was brought down in flames at Theberton, near Ipswich, on June 17, 1917, and 16 German airmen were killed. They were buried in Theberton churchyard and for the last 20 years on the anniversary of the crash a wreath has been found beside their graves. No one ever saw it placed or knew who put it there. On Saturday for the first time the wreath was not there. Possibly it was left by a relative of one of the crew, and this mourner has now died.

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ENGLISH lessons by experienced teacher. Moderate fees. Apply 697 Avenue Joffre, House 7, Room 2. -1201

GERMAN lessons given by experienced German lady teacher. Twice weekly, $10 per month. Telephone 74393. -822

WANTED teacher for young boy, two hours every morning. Simple arithmetic and elementary Latin. Address Box 698, NCDN. 10434

PIANO lessons by experienced gentleman teacher. Prepares pupils for local examinations of Trinity College of Music, London, with guarantee. Box 204, NCDN. -348

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AMERICAN, 25 years old, desires to meet independent Chinese girl, aged 20-25, English-speaking. View close friendship and exchange of language. Address Box 742, NCDN. -1264

RESPECTABLE lady, fond of home life, wishes to contract marriage with foreign gentleman of means over 40. Reply absolutely confidential. Box 741, NCDN. -1262

MIDDLE-aged gentleman reliable character, fond of life but lonely, wishes meet lady of good disposition, disinterested, for friendship. Age no objection. Box 733, NCDN. -1246

TWO refined young ladies, cheerful disposition, fond of dancing, desire meet two gentlemen 30-45 of good social financial standing, companionship. Box 738, NCDN. -1256

ELDERLY widower, British, no encumbrances, wishes to meet independent lady for companionship. Box 719, NCDN. -1213

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LADY gives massage from 9 to 9. 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -178

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 10019

Lost

PASSBOOK No. 2385, issued by Chase Bank in the name of A. V. and J. W. Warrior, lost in Nanking Road. -1237

BILL of Lading No. 1097, 231 packages of Saigon rice, date June 14, 1939, stored in Akron Mercantile & Transportation Co., No. C. godown (安諴洋行三棧) which is hereby declared null and void. Sin Sheng Rice Hong (新順米行). -1263

LOST or stolen, Zeiss-Ikon Contax III camera. Lens No. 2231299. Reward for return to G. H. Greene, 41 Kiukiang Road. 10459

DELIVERY Order stamped by Customs covering 12 casks acetate of lead ex s.s."Gneisenau," arrived July 15, marked: R. B. & Co., 9374, No. 1/12 Shanghai, lost and is declared null and void. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. -1277

CUSTOMS stamped Triplicate for 5865 pcs. cedar small squares B/L No. 129 marked end green, per ss. Lima Maru, Voyage No. 35 from Japan, has been lost and is declared null and void. Higuchi & Co. -1027

TWO godown orders issued by Ewo Press Packing Co. Nos. 5535 and 5536 for 80 and 122 bales of raw cotton respectively were lost and besides cancelled the same from the godown, are declared null and void. Hung Zung Cotton Co. -1221

LOST, Guarantee Letter No. 131, dated October 14, 1936, issued to us by the Central Bank of China, Nanking Branch, for payment of contract price of £1,800. As the said payment has been fully paid up, the guarantee letter is to be considered null and void. Chien Hsin Engineering Co., Ltd., Shanghai. 10411

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy, good second-hand Singer sewing machine. Telephone 17510 or address Box 746, NCDN. -1268

IMPORTED bed wanted for child of 4 years Telephone 73801 between 10 and 12 noon and 4 to 6 p.m. -1253

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WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -1230

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IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10010

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For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, silver cabinet foreign made, small size, with glass shelves, Telephone 21544. -1229

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LARGE, steel, two-door safe. Bargain. Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route de Grouchy, Telephone 73740. -1048

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